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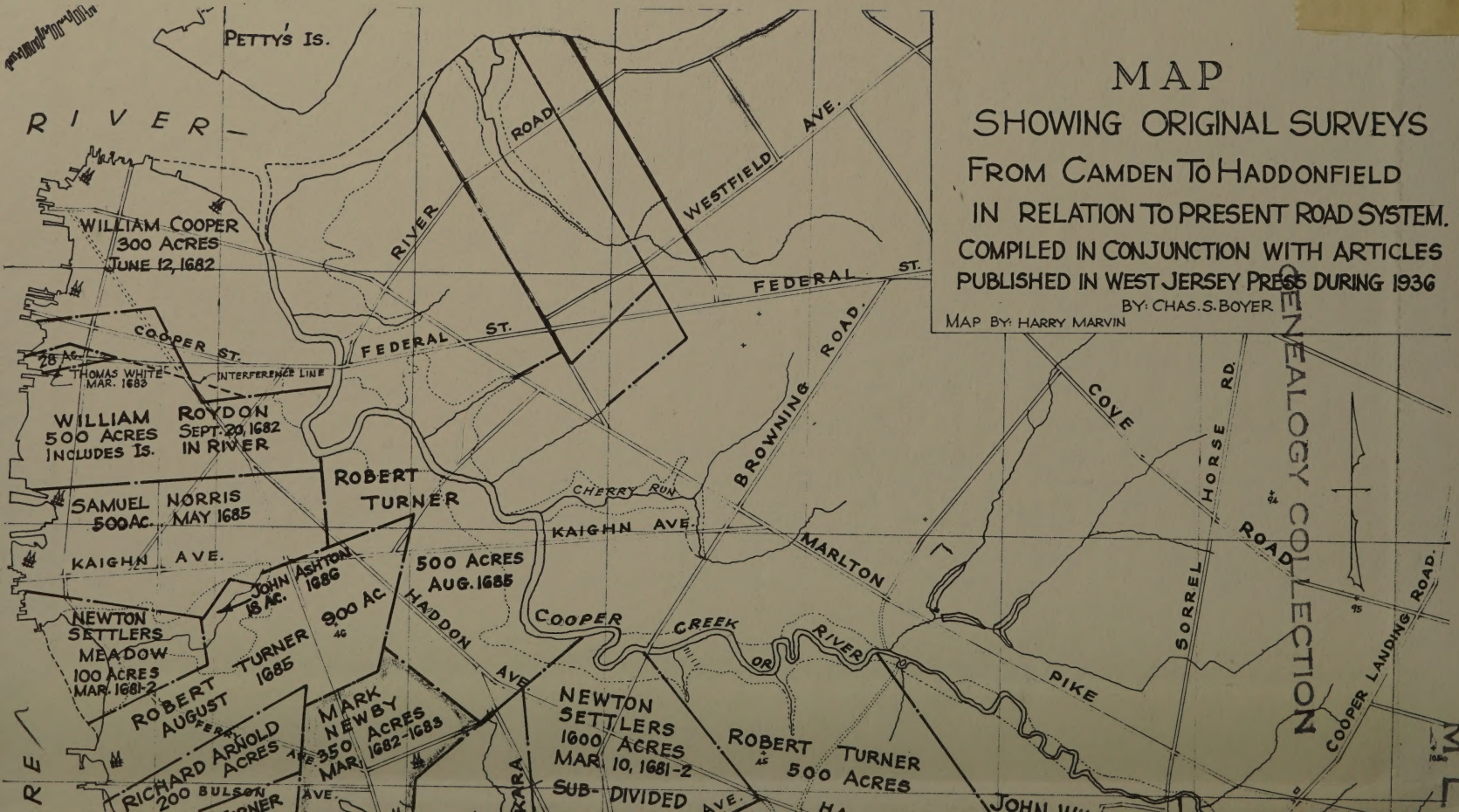

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# THIS IS HADDONFIELD

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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HADDONFIELD
HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY
1963

## RECOGNITION

Those of us who have worked on the History Committee of the Historical Society wish to express our admiration and appreciation to Mrs. Jesse G. Haydock, whose inspirational leadership, enthusiasm, encouragement and months of devoted work have brought this book to completion.

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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HADDONFIELD
HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD, N. J.

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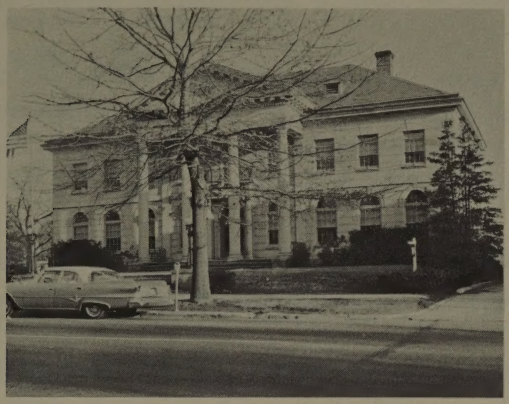

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the year 1713 has been regarded as the time of the founding of Haddonfield by Elizabeth Haddon;

AND WHEREAS, the year 1963 will mark the passage of two and one-half centuries in the history of our town;

AND WHEREAS, the qualities of courage and hope which characterized the founding of Haddonfield are most worthy of reflection and celebration at this time;

THEREFORE, we, Albert Boyd Sharp, C. Franklin Fretz and Frederick S. Fox, Jr., as Commissioners of the Borough of Haddonfield, do hereby proclaim the year 1963 to be the 250th Anniversary Year of the founding of Haddonfield, and call upon all citizens to join in the observance thereof.

Albert Boyd Sharp

C. Franklin Fretz

Frederick S. Fox, Jr.

BERMONDSEY 2441

*Mayor's Parlour,*
*Town Hall, Spa Road,*
*Bermondsey, S.E.16.*

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. V. COYLE, J.P.,
Mayor

A GREETING FROM THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF BERMONDSEY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

To The Mayor and Citizens of Haddonfield, New Jersey, U.S.A.

A quarter of a Millennium has passed since Elizabeth Haddon set up her home in your town.

She was a daughter of the Parish of Rotherhithe, part of the Town of Bermondsey, which I now have the honour to represent. We are indeed proud of our link with the New World, as we in England so often call you.

Our own history, we can trace for more than a thousand years - in fact our town is mentioned in the Domesday Book compiled for William the Conqueror in the Eleventh Century. The name is even older than that and derives from the Saxon "Beormund's Eye" (The Island of Beormund).

Our history, we submit, is your history and it is gratifying to remember that our roots spring from the same Anglo-Saxons who inhabited these parts more than a thousand years ago.

On this, your 250th Anniversary, I send you, on behalf of the people of this Town, our affectionate and fraternal greetings.

Evelyn V Coyle

Councillor Mrs. Evelyn V. Coyle,
One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the County of London and Mayor of the
Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey.

# DEDICATION

"Freedom cannot be inherited, it must be earned by each generation."

We shall see as we read the following story of our first settlers, who came to take up land in a wilderness, the infinite faith they had and the heroic sacrifices they made, believing that here they would find religious and political freedom.

They found religious freedom, but not the right to govern themselves until a hundred years later when they fought for it during the Revolution.

For more than thirty years, we were part of Newton settlement and were represented by those brave and courageous men who first established it.

Three men took up the land now within the Borough of Haddonfield: Francis Collins, John Haddon and John Kay. The latter two took up the Richard Matthews survey. Francis Collins built his home – Mountwell – but did not remain here long. He deeded the property to his son, Joseph, and returned to Burlington County.

John Kay purchased part of the Richard Matthews tract, which joined the Collins tract at Ellis Street and extended to Cooper's Creek. He built his home on an additional tract which he purchased, called Uxbridge, beyond the Kay-Evans mill site, which mill he bought and operated.

Elizabeth Haddon, a lovely young Quakeress of twenty years, came to take up the land her father, John Haddon of London, had purchased. She was a young woman of courage, strong faith and ability, and she had much to do with the shaping of our town of Haddonfield in its beginnings.

From these devout Christian pioneers, upon whom we look with reverent pride, who labored to establish our religious and political freedom, we pass the torch to you, our present generation.

"Be it yours to hold high" this priceless heritage for the coming generations.

# FOREWORD

Our Town of Haddonfield is celebrating, in 1963, the 250th Anniversary of its founding, and in 1964 will occur the Tercentenary of the State of New Jersey. With these momentous occasions in mind, it was suggested at a meeting of the Historical Society that the present would be an appropriate time for an important project—that is, the publication of a history of our Borough.

Accordingly, a committee was formed and, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Jesse G. Haydock, work was begun to prepare a concise and complete record of Haddonfield from its earliest days on down to the present time, to be printed in book form.

Much of the data for the history in question has been gleaned from rare books and documents, many of which are now in the library of the Historical Society, but which for obvious reasons cannot be made readily accessible to the public.

It is true that several histories of Haddonfield have been written, but they are not complete nor are they available for reference, since they are out of print.

One important reason for the publishing of a history of Haddonfield is the fact that it would be invaluable to students in their assignments for local and state history. The proximity of the Historical Society to the High School has been a great boon for researchers, especially since its library has been so well organized under the expert administration of the librarian.

Here in the wing of charming old Greenfield Hall is this quaint and peaceful room that invites study, and it is believed that the addition of the new history of Haddonfield will justify all the labor and thought that have gone into its compilation.

(Mrs. Louis H.) Martha K. Goettelmann
*President, Historical Society of Haddonfield*
January, 1963.

# PREFACE

It is with a sense of satisfaction that the History Committee of the Haddonfield Historical Society presents a brief account of the early settlements of New Jersey and the history of Haddonfield.

We have endeavored to bring together under one cover the material in rare books, early papers and manuscripts which will give those who read this book a picture of Haddonfield and its people.

We make no apologies for any variations in dates or historic data contained in this book. After much research, we find it impossible to reconcile some of the material in early records. We have endeavored to make it as accurate as possible.

Each group of this Committee has handled a particular phase of the work, necessitating a great deal of research. For their faithful work, the Chairman is deeply indebted to each member.

We especially thank Mr. Harry Marvin, of Mullica Hill, for the use of the maps reproduced in this book. Mr. Marvin spent years working with Mr. Charles Boyer (who, during his lifetime, was president of the Camden County Historical Society) surveying and mapping this section of New Jersey, showing the early landowners and roads and combining these findings with present-day roads.

To our Elder Historian, Carrie Nicholson Hartel, we pay tribute for her "History of Haddonfield" as well as for her advice which is based on a lifetime of historic research.

To the Director of the Library, Mrs. Beatrice S. Stuckert, we express our deepest appreciation for the indexing of this book, as well as to her staff for much copying of material from original sources.

To those who have done a great deal of proofreading and typing we are deeply grateful.

We are indebted to some of our Historical Society members for the beautiful sketches of our early homes, which illuminate this book.

The Chairman, with sincere appreciation, lists below those who have helped to make this book a reality:

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## NEW JERSEY

Down from thy hills the streams go leaping,
Up from thy shores the tides come creeping,
  In bay and river the waters meet,
  Singing and singing to rhythmic beat
  Songs no orchestra may repeat,
      New Jersey!

Fled from the southern sun's fierce burning,
Back from the chill of the north wind turning,
  With May-flowers decking her form so rare
  And magnolias redolent in her hair,
  Queen Flora rests on thy bosom fair,
      New Jersey!

Lakes the feet of thy mountains are laving,
Over thy plains the forests are waving,
  Across thy meadows and marshes and sands
  Orchards and farms are clasping their hands,
  Garden of States in fairest of lands!
      New Jersey!

Smoke from thy cities' chimneys rising
Looms to the sky, a Genius surprising, —
  A genius whose touch to new visions gives birth,
  Of homes rejoicing in music and mirth,
  And song rising everywhere over the earth,
      New Jersey!

Quaker and Dutchman long ago meeting
Hailed thy shores with immigrants' greeting,
  And still on the old home sites today
  Their children's children sturdily stay,
  Glad for thy progress and leading the way,
      New Jersey!

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER

New Jersey to be: "A great tract of land lying between two rivers, a peninsula coming down from the mountains into the sea, with a great river on one side and the ocean on the other".

Macaulay gives rein to his imagination when he says: "Somber forests shed a melancholy grandeur over the useless magnificence of nature and hide in their deep shades the rich soil the sun has never warmed. No ax had leveled the giant progeny of the crowded groves. A spotted deer crouched among the thickets, but not to hide, for there was no pursuer and there were none but wild animals to crop the uncut herbage. Wild cats, bears and wolves roamed the forests. Silence reigned, interrupted by the flight of a bird or waterfowl".

### *The Indian*

"The man, the occupant of the soil, was as wild as the savage scene in harmony with the rude nature by which he was surrounded. In constant warfare with his fellow man; the bark of the birch his canoe; strings of shells his ornaments, his records and his coin; his knowledge of architecture surpassed, both in strength and durability, by the skill of the beaver, his religion the adoration of nature".

It was the Indian's land and he loved it.

### *Lenni-Lenape Indians*

When the white man came to America, the Indians who possessed the land were not many in numbers. In ages past, according to Indian tradition, the Lenni-Lenape, meaning "original people", had come from west of the Mississippi River, gradually migrating eastward until they came to the beautiful river which they called "Lenape wihittuck", or the River of the Lenape. In later years, when the river was named after Lord De la Warre, they were called the Delawares and were considered the noblest of Indian tribes. There were many groups in this tribe, and those who settled in New Jersey—known to them as Scheyichbi—were called Unalachtigo Lenape.

Each encampment had cleared enough land to grow their corn and pumpkins. Their money was wampum, made mostly of clam shells cut into beads, the dark section being much more valuable than the white.

There was a large Indian encampment located on the southerly side of Old Monmouth Road, about two miles northeast of Jobstown in Burlington County, called "Indian Hill". King or Sachem Ockanickon, who was a remarkable man and did so much for the Burlington settlers in their first years of adjustment, may have lived at "Indian Hill". When he died, in 1681, "he was buried in the Friends burying ground in Burlington, attended with solemnity by the Indians in their manner, and with great respect by many of the English settlers, to whom he had been a sure friend". There is a great boulder bearing his name in this cemetery, erected in 1931 on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

### *Discoverer John Cabot, 1497*

There was an owner about whom the red man knew nothing: The King of Great Britain, who, by reason of the land's discovery by John Cabot in 1497, claimed it for King Henry VII of England. He never set foot on the soil, but the ancient law accepted by nations pertained: "To discover the isles, regions and provinces of the heathen and infidels, which had been unknown to the nations of Christendom, in whatever part of the globe they might be placed". Upon this title the King of England asserted his lordship over the tract, from Labrador to Florida.

In the early years there was a driving desire on the part of each country to send out explorers to find a new way to the Orient.

Spain and Portugal had the route by way of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, pre-empted; and the South Atlantic Spain considered her ocean. The other countries of Europe looked with envious eyes upon Spain and Portugal as they brought home rich cargoes from the Orient and from the countries they had captured and ravished. The intensely strong feeling of the other countries of Europe about this condition obliterated their vision and understanding of the vast treasure which was yet to be discovered across the ocean in North America.

### *First Settlements*

The Dutch and Swedes made the first settlements in the middle colonies while the English were absorbed in a civil war at home and in fostering their colonies in Jamestown, Virginia, and in New England.

### *Dutch Settlement, 1623*

In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent Cornelis Jacobson May as a managing director and captain of the ship Nieu Nederland, with a shipload of colonists, thirty Walloon families (refugees) among them, to establish settlements along the North River (Hudson) and to build Fort Orange (Albany).

### *Fort Nassau, 1623*

Then they entered the South River (Delaware) and built Fort Nassau, near the mouth of Timber Creek, leaving a group of traders at each fort. The fur trade was a thriving business, particularly at Fort Orange. Captain May named Cape Henlopen for a town in Holland and later Cape May was named in his honor.

### *Swanendall, 1633*

When David Peterson De Vries, in 1633, came to the South River to visit Hoere Kill (Lewes, Delaware) where a trading post had been built by him in 1631 and named Swanendall, he found the trading post in ruins and all the people murdered.

Running short of food, he sailed up the river to Fort Nassau, but found no one but Indians. The traders evidently had been murdered, but the fort was intact. This fort was later reoccupied by the Dutch and finally destroyed by them, to prevent the Swedes from taking it.

### *Swedish Settlement, 1638*

In 1638 Queen Christiana of Sweden sent out two Swedish ships, The Key of Calmar and The Griffin under Peter Minuit, who planted a fort at a place they named for the Queen, Christiana (Wilmington, Del.) on the Christiana Creek.

### *New Stockholm (Swedesboro)*

Through a Dutch interpreter, Minuit purchased land "up and down both sides of the Delaware from five Indian Chiefs for good and proper merchandiz".

The Swedes planted a fort and settlement at the mouth of Raccoon Creek and called it "New Stockholm" (near Swedesboro).

There were many Finns who came with the Swedish settlers. So we find Dutch, Swedes, Finns and some English settlers who had moved down from the New Haven, Connecticut, settlement and located at Elsinburg (near Salem) occupying West Jersey.

### *New Amstel, Dutch Settlement*

The Dutch had a thriving settlement at New Amstel (New Castle) and the Swedes had taken Tinicum Island as the headquarters for their Governor Printz, with a fast-developing settlement at Christiana and some settlers at the mouth of the Schuylkill River.

### *Swedes Surrender to Dutch*

In 1655, the Dutch felt the Swedes were interfering too much with their trade and occupying too much land, so they demanded that they surrender. The Swedes yielded and came under the Dutch rule.

England had a bitter feeling for Holland in Europe because its thriving colonies between her settlements in Massachusetts and Virginia made it impossible for them to have any close relationship with each other. The Dutch were seriously damaging her fur trade, because they were more patient with the Indians and succeeded in trading with them to better advantage.

### *Dutch Surrender to the English*

In 1664, England sent her fleet, under Sir Robert Carr, with secret instructions to take New Netherlands. When the fleet sailed to Manhattan and demanded that Governor Peter Stuyvesant, an irascible and hot-tempered individual, surrender, he tore up the agreement they presented. He could do nothing, however, and the Settlement surrendered and became an English colony. The name was changed to New York, in honor of the Duke of York, and Colonel Richard Nichols was made Deputy Governor.

Sir Robert Carr, with his fleet, then sailed into the Delaware and demanded that the Dutch representative at New Amstel (New Castle) sign an agreement to abide by English rule, which he did.

### *English Surrender to the Dutch*

In the meantime, war was declared by England with Holland, and for seven years it dragged on. In 1673 Holland sent her fleet to New York and demanded that the English surrender. They were utterly unprepared and obliged to surrender.

### *1673, Holland Surrenders to England*

Before the year was out, the Dutch in Holland surrendered to England and, in the Treaty of Westminster, their colonies

in America were all ceded back to England. This ended the Dutch settlements in America. England was generous in the concessions made to the Dutch settlers who took the oath of allegiance to the Crown—and both Dutch and Swedes made fine settlers.

### *Charles II Returns from Exile*

During this period, important events were taking place in England. After a long Civil War, in 1660 Charles II was brought back from exile, and English industry, commerce and colonization showed marked advancement. The development of the middle colonies was begun in earnest. James, Duke of York, was deeply interested and became the King's adviser in commercial affairs.

During the exile of King Charles II, part of it spent on the Isle of Jersey, the Governor there was Sir George Carteret, and with the royal family in exile was John Lord Berkley who served the King as manager of his affairs and raised funds for his needs during this period. King Charles II began to reward those who had been loyal to him and had sacrificed their fortunes during his exile.

### *Duke of York Given New Jersey*

On March 12, 1664, he gave his brother, the Duke of York, a great tract of land between Connecticut and the Delaware, utterly disregarding any previous grant. On June 23, 1664, the Duke of York, in turn, gave to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret "all that portion of his tract lying and being in the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island and bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson's River and lieth upon the West Delaware Bay or river and extending southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May". This was the gift of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey, and the birth of our state. It was named in honor of Sir George's Governorship of the Isle of Jersey.

### *Lord Berkley Sells West Jersey*

This joint ownership of New Jersey ended when John Lord Berkley, on March 18, 1674, sold his half interest to Edward Billings for £1,000—or less than half a cent per acre. There was a business arrangement made by Edward Billings with John Fenwick, that Fenwick become Billings' agent in the transaction. At the time, Billings was in serious financial difficulty and feared his creditors would claim the land for his debts. This land comprised the whole of West Jersey.

The arrangement between Billings and Fenwick resulted in a great controversy; Fenwick insisted the land belonged to him, that he had personally paid for it. The problem became so serious that it was reflecting on the Friends Meeting, in England, of which they were all members. Therefore, William Penn, Gowen Lawry, and Nicholis Lucas were asked to arbitrate the matter. It was finally settled.

### *William Penn, Gowen Lawry and Nicholis Lucas, as Arbitrators*

West Jersey had been divided into ten tenths, each comprising an enormous acreage. John Fenwick was given one tenth, and the other nine tenths were held by the Trustees, comprising William Penn, Gowen Lawry and Nicholis Lucas, who, in turn, were to pay Edward Billings as the land was sold so that he could then satisfy his creditors.

### *Proprietors are Formed to Sell Tracts of Land*

A company of Proprietors was formed in England, and they subscribed for as much of this land as they wanted. They, in turn, sold it to colonists, making it possible for people who could not afford to buy a large tract to buy a small acreage.

### *Concessions and Agreements*

In 1665, the Proprietors met together and prepared a document which they called "The Concessions and Agreements," and by which West Jersey was to be governed.

### *Penn's Part in the Concessions and Agreements*

Amelia Mott Gummere, a noted Friends author, has said: "The part taken by William Penn, in the settlement of New Jersey, has never received due recognition from any historian. There breathes in the Charter of West Jersey, whose anonymous author is beyond doubt William Penn, a spirit of religious and political freedom that is even more marked than when, seven years later, he came to draw up The Famous Frame of Government for his own Pennsylvania."

This remarkably fair and well-planned set of laws, by which West Jersey was to be governed, was to be signed by each settler who purchased land.

It was understood, after the purchase of the land from the Proprietors, that it must be purchased from the Indians. This was a policy strictly adhered to by the Quakers, and created

a very friendly relationship between the colonists and the Indians. The Indians, in turn, were very helpful in assisting the colonists in their struggle to learn how to live in the wilderness.

The Indians knew nothing of money, so the pay for the land was to be barter for goods which the Indians wanted.

The Province was to have a governor, a deputy governor, a council and an elected assembly. No tax should be imposed without the vote of the assembly, and the people were to have religious liberty.

### *The Dissenters in England*

To really understand the impetus given these colonists to cross the Atlantic Ocean in small sailing ships and to start life in a wilderness, one must know conditions in England at this period.

The land was all owned by people of wealth, who had great estates. Very few people could ever hope to own any land. Many of these large landowners had turned to sheep raising. There was money in wool, and it did not require as much labor as farming. Thus, people lost their opportunity to work.

The Church of England had become the State Church under Henry VIII, and all the people were required to attend service and contribute to its support. There was a group of people, the Puritans, who did not agree to the doctrine of the Church and formed a church of their own. Then the Presbyterian religion was introduced into Scotland and they also disagreed with the State Church.

George Fox, the leader of another group called Quakers, who did not believe in the formal ritual of the Church of England or a paid ministry, formed an organization that met in the homes of its members. Any member might preach as he was moved by the spirit.

All these people were called dissenters and were punished for not attending the Church of England, for not contributing to its maintenance and for preaching their beliefs. Heavy fines were imposed or their goods forfeited, and they were put in prison. George Fox, the leader of Quakerism, was put in jail for preaching; at one time, he was in jail four years. Margaret Fell, his wife—who was called "The Mother of Quakerism"—was also imprisoned for four years.

The prisons of England were loathesome places. At one time twelve thousand dissenters were incarcerated in English prisons.

Many of the Puritans migrated to Holland to escape persecution, but some returned to sail on the Mayflower for America and to freedom of worship at Plymouth. Many Quakers went to Ireland to live, and joined the Irish settlers who later came to America.

### *Salem, First English Settlement in West Jersey*

In 1675 a ship from London, The Griffin, arrived in the Delaware River with settlers to take up land in John Fenwick's Tenth, the fifth tenth, or usually called the Salem Tenth. Smith's History says it is situated "at a pleasant rich spot situate near Delaware by him called Salem". This was the Fenwick Colony, and this was the first ship to bring English colonists to West Jersey.

John Fenwick had sold 148,000 acres to fifty colonists. There were one hundred and fifty (150) settlers, many of them skilled in various trades. They paid £5 for 1,000 acres.

### *Burlington, Second English Settlement in West Jersey*

On August 16, 1677, Commissioners were sent by the Proprietors in England with power to buy the land of the natives, to inspect the land laid out and in general to administer the government. They came in The Kent, being the second ship from London to western parts, Gregory Marlow, Master. Samuel Smith's History of New Jersey says, "As they were leaving London, King Charles II in his barge, pleasuring on the Thames, came along side, seeing a great many passengers, and informed whither they were bound, asked if they were all Quakers and gave them his blessing."

They landed their passengers, two hundred and thirty in number, about Raccoon Creek, where the Swedes had some scattered habitations. This had been New Stockholm (near Swedesboro). As they were too numerous to be all provided for in houses, some were obliged to lay their beds and furniture in cow stalls. "Among other inconveniences to which this exposed them, the snakes were frequently seen under the hovels in which they sheltered."

### *Governor Andros Appoints Proprietors as Magistrates*

In their passage they had dropped anchor at Sandy Hook, and the Commissioners had gone to New York to acquaint Governor Andros with the arrangements they had from the Proprietors. Governor Andros treated them civilly, but

asked them if they had anything from the Duke, his master. They replied "Nothing in particular, but that he had conveyed that part of his country to John Lord Berkley and he to Billings, in which the government was as much conveyed as the soil." The Governor replied, "All that will not clear me, if I should surrender without the Duke's order." He finally appointed the Commissioners as magistrates under him, until he should have further orders from England.

The Commissioners secured interpreters from the Swedes and made purchases of land from the Indians. The last purchase was from Rancokas Creek to Assinpink Creek, but they ran out of Indian goods with which to pay for the land. So they agreed with the Indians not to occupy the land until they paid the remainder. The Yorkshire Commissioners chose from the Falls of the Delaware down. It was called the First Tenth. The London commissioners had considered locating down near Gloucester, but the Yorkshire group offered them special inducements to join them on the south and make a thriving town. The Main Street was laid out with the Yorkshire Commissioners on one side with their land extending north, the London Commissioners on the other side and their land extending south. The town was first called New Beverly, then Bridlington and, shortly after, Burlington. These were the First and Second Tenths and extended to the Pensauken Creek.

### *The Irish Tenth Settled 1681*

The Third or Irish Tenth was the land which lay between Pensauken Creek on the north and Timber Creek on the south. It included 64,000 acres.

The Newton Settlers arrived at Salem on the Owners Adventure November, 1681, and spent the winter there. The men investigated the land, which Robert Zane had already looked over since he came with the Fenwick Colony. In the spring, they moved to Newton Settlement on the Newton Creek, now West Collingswood.

The Indian Deed for the Upper half of Old Gloucester County from midstream of Rancokas Creek to midstream of Big Timber Creek was signed by six Indian Chiefs, September 10, 1677. The consideration was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 46 Fathoms of Duffield | 150 lbs. gun powder | 30 Flints |
| 30 Blankets | 30 Guns | 200 Fathoms of wampum |
| | 30 Barrels of lead | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30 Kettles | 7 Anchors of brandy | 30 Tobacco tongs |
| 30 Axes | 30 Knives | 30 prs. scissors |
| 30 Small hoes | 36 Rings | 12 Tobacco boxes |
| 30 Awls | 30 Jewsharps | 10 Pewter spoonsful of paint |
| 30 Needles | 30 Combs | 100 Fish hooks |
| 30 Looking glasses | 30 Bracelets | 144 Pipes |
| 30 prs. of stockings | 30 Bells | |

This deed covered the Third Tenth with the exception of its northern boundary, which was Pensauken, instead of Rancokas Creek.

### *The First and Second General Assembly, 1681-82*

The first session of the General Assembly of West Jersey was held November 21, 1681, at Burlington and lasted seven days. Those present from the Third Tenth Newton Settlement in the Assembly, May 2 to 6, 1682, were: William Cooper, Thomas Thackara, Robert Zane and Mark Newbie. Thomas Sharp was appointed Constable, and Mark Newbie's half-pence were made legal tender.

Mark Newbie had brought with him from Ireland a great quantity of half pence, which became convenient money for small transactions.

Names that constantly repeat themselves as holding office in the Third Tenth were, in addition to those mentioned:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Stacy | Henry Wood |
| Samuel Cole | Robert Turner |
| Thomas Howell | Henry Treadway |
| Francis Collins | Isaac Marriott |
| Marcus Lawrence | John Hugg |
| John Reading | Andrew Robson |
| John Kay | John Wood |
| William Bates | |

It was to this Newton Settlement that Elizabeth Haddon came in 1701 to take up the land purchased by her father, John Haddon; and to its development she gave herself wholeheartedly, until the Town of Haddonfield became established and had its own identity.

### *The Tenths Become Counties, 1694*

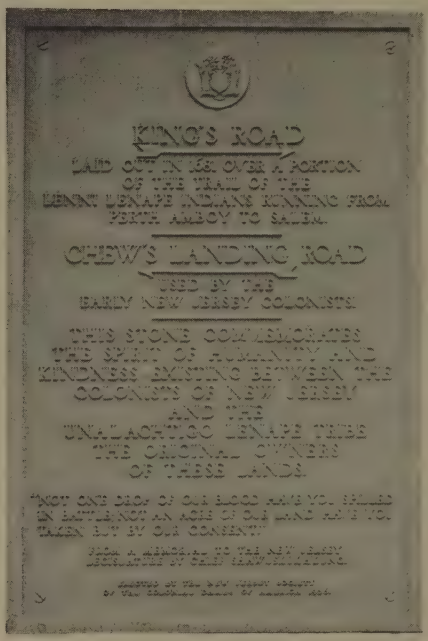
"The Proprietors of West Jersey at first tried to divide the province into 'Tenths', but the scheme was unworkable, mainly because no surveys showing exact areas or acreage had been made." The First and Second Tenths soon became Burlington County. The Third and Fourth Tenths became old

Gloucester County. The territory below was sometimes referred to as the Six Lower Tenths which included John Fenwick's Colony, commonly called the Salem Tenth which was later known as Salem County, and included a large part of Cumberland County. This change to counties was passed by the Assembly in 1694.

Governor Hamilton became governor in 1692 and continued until 1697. He was a man of good judgment and knew how to handle difficult situations due to absentee power of government.

*Brotherton, Indian Mills*

As the colony became more populated, and more and more of the Indians' land was bought by the Quaker settlements, it was thought wise to buy a reservation for the Indians, with laws forever securing this land to them. Land was purchased near Indian Mills, Burlington County, and the place was called Brotherton. Finally, as the Indian population dwindled, with their co-operation, they were sent to a large reservation in New York State.




One of the old Indian chiefs, as he left these parts, said of the white man: "Not one drop of our blood have you spilled in battle, not an acre of our land have you taken but with our consent."

A stone marker at the junction of Chews Landing Road and Kings Highway, West, Haddonfield, was erected in honor of the Lenni-Lenape Indians and their kindness to the white colonists of Newton Settlement.

Many of the Indian names still linger in New Jersey, particularly the names of creeks, such as the Assiscunk in Burlington, meaning "muddy place", the Rancokas, and the Pensaukin.

### *East New Jersey*

While all this was going on in West Jersey, let us see what was happening in the grant made by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret, *i.e.*, East Jersey.

It was a long time before the final line of division between East and West Jersey was settled. George Keith was commissioned to run this line. John Kay, of Newton Township, served on both that Commission and on the Commission to run the dividing line between New York and New Jersey. In July, 1676, by a joint conveyance between the parties claiming ownership, the line was accepted, though not satisfactory to many. Later, in 1719, the matter was revived.

There were about 3,500 settlers in East Jersey. Bergen had been settled by the Dutch from New Amsterdam; Middletown and Shrewsbury were taken up by English settlers from New England. Newark had been taken up by a group of Puritans from Connecticut, and there was a busy port at Perth Amboy. Elizabethtown was the seat of government. It was named in honor of Lady Elizabeth Carteret.

### *Problems of Government*

Philip Carteret, the Governor of New Jersey, relative of Sir George Carteret, and Governor Nichols in New York were having constant altercations; Nichols considered he represented the Crown and should have superior authority.

Sir George Carteret died in 1679. Lady Carteret was left to administer his estate. She had to realize money on his holdings, so the whole of East Jersey province was put up at auction. The Earl of Bath, who was one of the Trustees, writes in 1681 that he had "for sale the province of New Jersey, a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late Sir George Carteret, for the small sum of £5,000 or £6,000"—but East Jersey went begging. When it was put up at auction in London, one man appeared to hear of it. That was William Penn, and he quietly consulted eleven other Quakers, who, with himself, formed a company and sent to

London and bought the whole of East Jersey, 4,000 square miles of it, for £3,400.

From this time on the authorities, the governor and the proprietors, were in constant turmoil over the right of government, which the colonists believed went with the purchase of the soil. Conditions became so serious that the Proprietors believed it would be best to have the Crown administer the government and appoint the governor.

### *1702 Queen Ann Becomes Queen*

In January, 1702, King William died and Queen Ann ascended the throne of England. The East and West Jerseys were united under a governor appointed by the Crown from that time until the Revolution and, in 1703, Burlington became the Provincial capital. The colonists continued to have the right to elect their members of the Assembly and to administer the minor business of the counties, which gave them a slight feeling of security.

Mr. George De Cou said, "William Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania has been highly and justly praised; but the earlier Quaker experiment in government in West Jersey has been largely ignored, or at least its historical significance has not been strongly emphasized. Yet the Holy Experiment was, in a large measure, the result of the West Jersey experiment of which William Penn was the leader."

The part the Quakers took in founding West Jersey has left an indelible impression for good. You can feel that lingering ideology almost in the air we breathe.

May New Jersey continue to reverence and keep alive these high ideals of our first settlers.

EDNA L. HAYDOCK

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## New Jersey's State Flower

## THE BIRDSFOOT VIOLET

The Devil once, long, long ago,
Came to New Jersey from below.
He'd grown restless from over-warming,
And thought he'd try his hand at farming.
A better judge of men than land,
He pitched on a spot of Jersey sand.
He ploughed and harrowed and planted and then,
As farmers do, he prayed for rain.
But God held back the raintide's flow
And the poor Devil's crops refused to grow.
The winds blew sand into his eyes,
His ears were swarmed with Jersey flies,
And to crown his Majesty's many ills
The malarial climate gave him chills.
He'd a pain in his back, an ache in his hip,
And his family physician called it "grippe."
Then the Devil got mad, and he just said,—"Well.
I'm damned if I don't get back to Hell!"
And he swore and swore, as his anger grew,
Till he'd turned everything in Jersey blue.
Then off he went. The very next day
God's Angel came along that way,
And everything as he passed through
Was just as the Devil had left it,—*Blue*
And the Angel said,—"I must use all care
To right the mischief that's been done here.
I will leave the blue in the Jersey sky
For God's sunshine to sweeten by and by;
And I'll leave the blue in the Jersey sea,
God's waves shall wash it to purity;
And I'll leave the blue in the bluebird's wing
As the promise of Spring—unfailing Spring.
But the blue of the sand and the blue of the air
I'll fashion into a flower fair,
And strew these flowers in barren places,
As a sign to man and the coming races.
They will show how evil word or mood
May speedily be turned to good,
And how, in the most forbidding spot,
God's seed springeth and faileth not."
Then the Angel gathered up the blue
And fashioned a flower of wondrous hue,
And, lightly dipping his delicate hand
In the morning dew, he wet the sand,
And in every barrenmost place he set
The beautiful birdsfoot violet;
And there you will find it growing yet.

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER

## Colonial Period

The land upon which our town has grown is a part of the Newton Colony which was started by a group of Quakers from Ireland and England in 1681-82. This tract (later part of Old Gloucester County) was called the Irish Tenth and was between the Pensauken and Timber Creeks and extended from the Delaware River far enough to include 64,000 acres of wilderness. However, it was not entirely wilderness, for the Indians had villages and cultivated corn patches, and there was a small English settlement at the mouth of Timber Creek.

Francis Collins of Burlington had 500 acres surveyed in his name October 1682 and called it Mountwell, and 450 acres which joined it on the southwest.

Mountwell may be described roughly as lying between Cooper's and Newton Creeks; beginning at the Ellis-Potter Street bridge, a straight line passing through the point where Ellis Street enters Kings Highway would cross Elm Avenue about at its junction with Linden Avenue and on to Newton Creek. Then following the Creek to its source—though now it is mostly underground—the straight line of Mountwell's southwestern boundary would cross the Highway just west of Lansdowne Avenue and on to Cooper's Creek.

There was no Kings Highway at that time. The road from Burlington to Salem crossed Cooper's Creek somewhere between Mill Road and Ellis Street and following the west side of the Creek ran on through Mountwell Woods.

### *First Settlers*

Overlooking this road was Francis Collins' house (on Centre Street just south of Cottage Avenue). He was a signer of the Concessions and Agreements, was one of the seven men chosen to represent Gloucester County in the Provincial Government and was on the Governor's Council. He did not live here very long but went back to Burlington and left Mountwell in charge of his son, Joseph. Later real estate transactions are in the name of Joseph Collins.

The land along the south side of Cooper's Creek north of Mountwell to approximately Maple Avenue belonged to Richard Matthews, another signer of the Concessions and Agreements. This tract contained nearly 600 acres. That part

bounded by Kings Highway, Cooper's Creek and Ellis Street he sold to William Lovejoy who soon sold it, and on this property down by the Creek Thomas Kendall built a grist mill. It is supposed to have been the first mill in this part of the country. After passing through several ownerships this 100-acre triangle, with the mill, by 1713 was in the possession of John Kay.

Richard Matthews sold the remainder of his tract in 1698 to John Haddon of London who, like others of that time who never came to America, speculated in its real estate. He owned or had Proprietary rights to thousands of acres, from Salem County to above the Falls of the Delaware. John Haddon in 1698 entered into an agreement with John Breach, a blacksmith, to come to this country to look after the property and to start a smithshop on shares for six years. Breach was to bring his son and daughter, and John Haddon was to send two servants by the next ship. On Thomas Sharp's map of 1700 this shop, Joseph Collins' house, and the mill are the only buildings shown on the land now Haddonfield. The site of the blacksmith shop is Tanner Street near Euclid Avenue. John Breach afterward had a fulling mill on Newton Creek near where it is crossed by West End Avenue. The land belonged to the Hinchmans.

Farther down Cooper's Creek John Haddon bought 500 acres from Thomas Willis. Between this and his other tract were 117 acres which Francis Collins had for a landing place. The Creek was the only thoroughfare to the Delaware and later there were many wharves or landings.

John Haddon had an option on the Willis property which required him to take possession in six months. Being unable to come here himself, he sent his daughter Elizabeth with full power to transact business in his name. She came in 1701 and established her first home on Cooper's Creek, the site of which is between the railroad bridge and Grove Street bridge, and named it Haddon Field. It was here the following year that she and John Estaugh were married. He was a minister in the Society of Friends and was on a religious visit to Friends Meetings in America. The only known signature of Elizabeth *Haddon* is on their marriage certificate, which is now at the Historical Society of Haddonfield.

After a few years the Estaughs went to England and upon their return in the fall of 1712 they began to build a new brick house on the Matthews tract. The site of this house is now bounded by Merion Avenue, Wood Lane and Hawthorne

Avenue. In the meantime John Haddon's nephew, John Gill, had come to this country and was to take an important part in the future development of the village yet to be.

### *First Quaker Meeting*

The first homes of the Newton Colony were along the Creek of that name and that is where they built their first house of worship and had their first Burying Ground (near the railroad at West Collingswood). This Meeting House was also used for Town Meetings. When these Quakers realized they could live peacefully with the Indians, they began to clear ground farther inland; and as plantations increased in the eastern part of the township it was thought best to have a Meeting House in this neighborhood.

In 1721 a frame (or log) building was erected on the site of the present Fire House and John Haddon gave a deed for one acre of land for this purpose and for a Burying Ground to Joseph Cooper, Jr., John Cooper and William Evans, Trustees. These men were from different sections as there was only one Monthly Meeting (where business was transacted) for all of Gloucester County.

John and Elizabeth Estaugh were on another visit to England at this time. When they returned they brought with them a deed for the whole Matthews tract called "New Haddonfield" which John Haddon had given to them. They also brought Elizabeth's nephew Ebenezer Hopkins to raise as their own child since they were childless.

Having a Meeting House here seems to have been a stimulant to real estate transactions. A road had been opened between the Kay and Haddon properties and on through the Collins land and called "the Road that goes to Burlington." The old Burlington-Salem Road down by the Creek was soon abandoned as the main road.

John Gill leased from John Estaugh the land from Cooper's Creek along the new road to the site of 207-209, and extending back to the run which was afterwards dammed to form Hopkins Pond to provide water power for Hopkins Grist Mill. In this lease John Gill agreed to make fences, not to sell wood from the place and not to use the same land for corn oftener than once in four years, except six acres which he could use as he pleased. After the lease expired, John Gill bought at different times most of this land. It was probably on the six-acre part that he built his farmhouse. 343 Kings Highway, East, is the third Gill house to be built there.

Joseph Collins sold 125 acres of Mountwell to John Estaugh. This was on the north side of Burlington or Kings Road, joined the old Matthews tract at Mechanic Street and extended along the Road to the dividing line between 209 and 221 Kings Highway, West, and back to Newton Creek. John Estaugh also bought 227 acres of Joseph Collins in the Tavistock section. This in a few years he sold to Samuel Boggs who sold it to Samuel Clement. He in turn sold about half of it to John Gill, 2nd in 1752, which included a mansion house, outhouses, barns and other buildings.

In the meantime John Kay was selling lots on his side of the Kings Road. From Ellis Street a lot 313 feet wide was bought by Thomas Perry Webb, a blacksmith and innkeeper. The Inn stood until 1825. Several blacksmiths succeeded him and the last smithshop at that location was torn down in 1876.

### *Matlack House—Borough Hall*

John Kay sold a lot of two acres adjoining Perry Webb's to Robert Zane, one of the leading men of the Newton Colony, and four acres to Timothy Matlack. The Borough Hall is on part of this. The Matlack house is the small brick one with the bronze tablet. He had a store on the opposite side of the Road on a lot which he bought of John Estaugh.

The name Haddonfield is in the Friends Meeting Records when Meetings were first held here, but in official records it first appears on September 11, 1735. On that day a Special Town Meeting was held at Haddonfield to raise 8 pounds for the relief of the poor of the township. For this sum the mills, taverns and ferry were assessed 3 shillings 4 pence each, Timothy Matlack's store 5 shillings, and Sarah Norris' store 3 shillings 4 pence. Sarah Norris was John Kay's daughter and the store was on the Kay property at Potter Street. A few years later she paid tax for an Inn.

### *First Government—1735*

At the Annual Town Meeting in March, in Haddonfield, there was a desire for this section to have more representation, therefore Timothy Matlack was made a freeholder, John Gill assessor, and Samuel Clement one of the surveyors of highways. For several years thereafter Town Meetings were held alternately at Newton and Haddonfield.

It was about this time that Joseph Collins sold the remainder of Mountwell to Samuel Clement, his son-in-law. He had reserved four lots bordering on the Kings Road (from the present A & P Market to the railroad) which he gave to

his son, Benjamin Collins, a carpenter, and his two daughters both of whom married Ellises.

### *Tanner Street*

John Estaugh opened a Lane (Tanner Street) from the Newton or Ferry Road to the Kings Road and sold a lot on it to John Howell to make a tannery. This was 1734 and as he sold it in 1739 to Isaac Andrews for five times as much as he paid for the lot, Howell must have built the house still standing there—38 Tanner Street.

The main road through Haddonfield had several names "the Road that goes from Burlington to Salem," Salem Road, Kings Road, Gloucester Road. The Court House being in Gloucester made it the most important town in the county. There is a mystery milestone standing at the corner of Haddon Avenue and the Highway marked "5 miles to Glou," with the finger pointing toward Moorestown. (This, no doubt, is an error made in later years when resetting the stone.) The Road curved to the north between Mechanic Street and Tanner, and when it was straightened in 1741 a "small gore of land" belonging to Joseph Collins was left on the north side of the Road. This he sold to John Estaugh.

### *Hopkins Pond*

A little stream crossed the Road about Chestnut Street and ran through the Tanyard and across the Ferry Road to Cooper's Creek. It was not dammed to make Hopkins Pond until several years after the Revolution. A little run back of the Meeting House emptied into the stream.

The surveyors reported in 1739 that a road (now Warwick Road) had been laid out from George Ward's mill (Good Intent) to the Kings Road and in 1757 a road beginning at the Salem Road by Samuel Clement's brickyard (Chews Landing Road).

On October 5, 1742 John and Elizabeth Estaugh sold a lot to William Griscom, a saddler and harness maker. This is probably the last deed to bear John Estaugh's signature. He made his will the same day and in a few days left on a religious visit to Friends in Tortola, B.W.I., where he died of a fever soon after his arrival.

Meanwhile John Gill was selling lots to John Kaighn, Jonathan Ellis, Timothy Matlack and Thomas Redman, his son-in-law, an apothecary from Philadelphia.

Jacob Clement, Samuel's brother, came from Gloucester and bought part of Timothy Matlack's lot on the south side

of the Kings Road and started a tannery. This property is still owned by one of his descendants. Samuel Mickle, another saddler, bought a lot from Jonathan Ellis, built a house west of Matlack's store and married Timothy's daughter Samuel and Letticia Mickle were the parents of Samuel Mickle the Diarist.

*Business*

Most of the villagers had a business or a trade. There were several blacksmiths, who in those days were really manufacturers of hardware—nails, hinges, bolts and bars, frying pans and kettles, and all kinds of metal farming tools, cowbells and traps. Thomas Perry Webb made and repaired firearms. Isaac Smith charged Elizabeth Estaugh 7 shillings for "mending an axeltre for Shas."

With three tanyards here, a good many cattle must have been raised and their hides tanned. So many things were made of leather, from buckets to breeches. Not all of the hides came from eatable animals. The Hartley tanyard books show that anything from a dog's to a horse's hide was sent there including pelts from wild animals. There were so many predatory animals that bounties were paid for their heads. The Provincial Government had repealed the bounty on foxes by 1730; but at that date the bounty for a well-grown wolf was 20 shillings, for a panther 15 shillings, but the wolves were not destroyed and in 1751 the rate was raised to 60 shillings.

Samuel Smith in his History of New Jersey says of Gloucester County, "Its situation opposite and contiguous to Philadelphia give great opportunities to make the most of the productions of the county at that market; tho' their uplands as to the general are poor the meadows are good and improve fast; they raise beef, pork, mutton, cheese, butter, etc."

Samuel Boggs advertised 176 acres for sale with meadow for 20 head of cattle, and a young orchard with 350 apple trees. The apples would be turned into cider and vinegar to sell. Among the buildings on a prosperous plantation would be a still house, "cyder" house, a milk and cheese house.

In the village itself the lots were large enough for fruit trees and vegetable garden and of course stables, barn, woodshed, smokehouse and pigpen. It was not until 1770 that the General Assembly passed an Act to prohibit swine from running at large in the streets of Haddonfield. But some of the residents did not like government interference in private affairs and the Act was repealed.

Barley, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn were raised and a man could pay his tax in grain if he did not have silver. Very

little cotton was used around here before 1800. A great deal of flax was grown and women-folk were busy with the spinning of linen and wool for the use of their families. The weavers could make fine and coarse woolen cloth, and fine and coarse linen, sheeting, bedticking, and a very rough stuff for bags. Sometimes linen and wool were mixed and occasionally cotton was woven with linen.

The Provincial Government passed an Act to pay bounties for raising flax and hemp and planting mulberry trees for silkworms. The governors wanted the colonists to raise products to send back to England. It was the middle of the next century before much was done about raising silkworms around here.

Lumber and cordwood were another source of income for the settlers and most of them owned a cedar swamp which was reached by the Egg Harbor Road (Warwick Road). From the outlying districts came the wagons of oakbark for the tanyards of Haddonfield. Brickmaking, too, was a business and no doubt some of those early houses still standing—135-137 Kings Highway, East for example—were built of bricks made at the brickyard between Warwick and Chews Landing Roads. It was there as early as 1739 and probably before that. As late as eighty-five years ago there was a skating pond opposite Estaugh Avenue that was known as the Brick Pond.

### *Government*

Local men had been taking an active part in county affairs from the beginning but officially they were from Newton Township, not Haddonfield, and when they were in the Legislature they were listed as representatives from Gloucester County. From the middle of the 18th century until the Revolution one was from Haddonfield and the other one usually from Woodbury. It is in old newspaper extracts that we find the word Haddonfield though it is often spelled Hattonfield.

At the Town Meeting of 1757 Ebenezer Hopkins, Joseph Ellis, Samuel Clement, and Robert Friend Price, of this neighborhood, though not residents of the village—except perhaps Price—were chosen to assist the Overseers of the Poor in managing the affairs of the Township. This was afterward known as Township Committee. Overseers of the Poor are mentioned so much in the Town Book of Newton, it would seem that looking after the poor was almost the first consideration of the leading men of Newton. Minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Friends show that a cow was purchased for the

use of a poor member and other relief measures taken from time to time. An "Act for the Settlement and Relief of the Poor" was passed by the Legislature in 1758; it restricted immigration from other colonies and the movement of vagrants so that each county and township would not be responsible for the support of any except its own poor.

Timothy Matlack advertised for sale his Malt House, Brew House, Still House, store and other houses and lots, and went to Philadelphia and started business at the sign of the Two Sugar Loaves with a gold T M on them. His son, Timothy, born in Haddonfield, became famous for his work for the Continental Congress. It was he who inscribed on parchment the Congress' Commission to General Washington making him Commander in Chief, and he engrossed the Declaration of Independence.

### *The Indian King*

Mathias Aspden of Philadelphia bought all of the Matlack property, built a handsome residence for himself on one of the vacant lots—afterward known as the Champion house—removed the Matlack store and built the tavern now known as the Indian King. The date 1750 was molded in brick in the east gable. The late Dr. John R. Stevenson thought the bricks for the building were made at the Haddonfield brickyard. Mr. Aspden married Rebecca Hartley, a widow with several children; they had one son, Mathias, Jr. Mr. Aspden still carried on his business in Philadelphia and in 1756 the family moved there. He died in 1765 and Mathias, Jr., carried on his father's business, enlarged it, went into shipping and became quite wealthy. In 1770 he wrote to a relative in London, "If my cousin John should like this country, you might live with your family on the interest of 1000 pounds sterling, easy and genteel in the town of Haddonfield where my aunts live." In February 1775 he sold all his Haddonfield property to Thomas Redman, 2nd, for 700 pounds. There were three brick houses and one frame house; the Champion house had already been sold. Thomas Redman was to receive rents due from William Chew 8 pounds, Sarah Bispham 11 pounds, Thomas Smith 10 pounds. Dr. Stevenson thought the two latter lived in the two small brick houses opposite the Indian King, but more about them later.

### *The Brick Meeting House*

The first Meeting House was replaced in 1760 by a brick building more commodious than the old House. A picture of it may be seen at the Historical Society Headquarters. Ann

Whitall wrote in her diary in September of the following year that she went to Haddonfield Meeting "now their fine carriage house is finished and painted." Four of the chairs that Elizabeth Estaugh presented to the Meeting are still in use.

### *Estaugh Tavern Sold*

She was eighty years old by this time, and was advised to dispose of some of her property. Some years before this she had bought the Samuel Mickle house; a part of it is now 23 Ellis Street. In 1761 Elizabeth Estaugh sold the lot adjoining her brick house—135 Kings Highway, East—to Thomas Cummings, cordwainer, and the one next to it to Edward Gibbs, blacksmith, who ten years later bought the Cummings property, and at the beginning of the Revolution built Gibbs Tavern, still standing. The driveway to the stables in the rear became Gibbs Alley, now Mechanic Street. The remaining lots along the Kings Road from the Gibbs lot to Tanner Street and on the east side of Tanner Elizabeth Estaugh sold to Isaac Andrews, reserving a small lot at the corner of Tanner and the lane that ran over to the Meeting House. The west corner of the Kings Road and Tanner she conveyed to Dr. John Kaighn. This lot on the Road extended back to the Episcopal Church and was 207 feet wide on Tanner Street. On it was the house known as the Estaugh Inn; this was removed in the early 1870's by Isaac Middleton, who built on its foundation at the present 8 Tanner Street. Dr. John Kaighn was John Estaugh's great nephew. He is Haddonfield's unknown physician, yet his medical diploma is the earliest of which there is a record in this country. This curious document is dated February 20, 1758. He studied with Dr. Christopher Witt of Germantown, Pa.

Elizabeth Estaugh died in the forepart of 1762. Ebenezer Hopkins had pre-deceased his aunt by a few years. She made liberal bequests to his seven children. John Estaugh Hopkins, the eldest, received the Estaugh Plantation and the unsold or otherwise undisposed of part of the Collins purchase, and much personal property. Inasmuch as John Estaugh had devised his entire estate to his wife, his relatives were among the legatees as were the grandchildren of her cousin, John Gill. Several personal friends were left small amounts; altogether about twenty-five names are mentioned in Elizabeth Estaugh's Will.

### *Friendship Fire Company*

Twenty-six Haddonfield men "reposing Special Confidence in each other's Friendship . . . for the Better preserving our

own and our Neighbor's Houses, Goods and effects from fire" organized the Friendship Fire Company March 8, 1764. Other men became members in following years. By 1811 many of the members had died. A new constitution was drawn up and this time there were seven women among the stockholders. After several other reorganizations it is now Haddon Fire Company No. 1.

When Samuel Smith was writing his History, he applied to the Friends Meeting for permission to examine their records. The Monthly Meeting appointed Joshua Lord of Woodbury and Ebenezer Hopkins to consult with him "and to collect what might lie in their power and transmit them to said Samuel Smith as speedily as may be." When the book was published in 1765, all that Mr. Smith said about Haddonfield was, "Here is a Publick Library." There has been no other reference to a library here at that time.

## The Revolutionary Period

Probably Haddonfield Quakers thought as David Cooper of Woodbury did when in 1777 he wrote, "Should Providence permit the establishment of the separation now struggling for, and with which I am clear we have no business to interfere or meddle, we should realize our Profession by leaving things wholly to Him who needs not our assistance in setting up or pulling down." Nevertheless Haddonfield could not withhold itself from the "Commotions."

### *Provincial Congress Organized*

Robert Friend Price and John Hinchman of Haddonfield had been elected in 1769 to represent Gloucester County in the Assembly; both men were appointed to the Standing Committee of Correspondence and Observation which was set up by the General Assembly at Burlington February 8, 1774. The next year, after hearing of the Battle of Lexington, this Committee met to take action—the Haddonfield men were not present—and sent notices to the county committees to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Trenton to consider setting up a Provincial Congress. Price and Hinchman and five others were chosen as delegates from Gloucester County for one year, any three to attend. Neither Price nor Hinchman was there when the Provincial Congress was organized in Trenton, May 23, 1775. It assumed the power and authority of the General Assembly though the latter continued to meet until June 1776. Price was still a member of the Assembly.

At the August meeting of the Provincial Congress a Committee of Safety was appointed. The main business of the Congress was to raise men and money for the militia.

### *Constitution of New Jersey Adopted*

The Congress, meeting in Burlington, adopted the Constitution of New Jersey July 2, 1776 and thus ended the Colonial Period of this Province. The Constitution provided for a Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly. The members of the Council and Assembly were to be elected yearly and they jointly were to elect a Governor annually. John Cooper of Woodbury represented Gloucester County in the Council, and Robert Friend Price and Richard Somers in the Assembly. William Livingston was elected Governor.

There were gloomy prospects for the rebels; the Legislature retired from Princeton to Burlington to Pittston to Haddonfield, where it dissolved December 2, 1776.

The Hessians were at Mount Holly. A few days before Christmas a force was gathered at Haddonfield to go there to engage them. The Hessians were defeated, but they returned to Mount Holly with reinforcements the next day and the Americans returned to Haddonfield. This may have helped to keep the Hessians at Mount Holly and away from Trenton Christmas night.

General Howe had offered pardon to all who would abandon the Patriots' cause and take an oath of allegiance to the King. It is estimated 2700 Jerseymen did so; Samuel Tucker, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, was one of them. Robert Friend Price himself was greatly worried and he and Isaac Mickle packed their saddlebags and got as far as David Cooper's below Woodbury seeking a place of concealment. They asked his advice about giving themselves up; but he, being a strict Friend, did not feel clear to advise them except to say he thought there was hardly a man in the county that would betray them.

### *Legislature Convenes in Haddonfield*

After Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton the people were more encouraged. The Legislature convened in Haddonfield January 29, 1777, and continued to meet with short adjournments until June. Governor Livingston issued a Proclamation February 5 against the indiscriminate seizure of private property by the Militia. An Act was passed which forbade more than six soldiers to travel around without an

officer. Another one June 5 exempted ironworkers at Batsto and Mount Holly from military duty. Those furnaces and forges were making supplies for the Army. This Act made provision for the ironworkers to form a company to defend the ironworks.

The Court of Admiralty met in Haddonfield in May to consider the case of some captured vessels. This Court met here several times in 1780.

The Council and Assembly met in various places in Haddonfield. Their records show Thomas Smith, Innkeeper, was doorkeeper and he was paid for firewood, candles, and the rent of a room by the Assembly. If the Gibbs Tavern was finished by that time, he may have moved there from the old Matlack home as that was used as a Guard House. Sarah Bispham rented a room to the Assembly, and Cumberland Sheppard one to the Council. A committee met at the house of Samuel Kennard, which was probably the Old Perry Webb Inn. Hugh Creighton bought the house now known as the Indian King from Thomas Redman May 1, 1777, though he may have been Innkeeper there before that time.

### *Council of Safety Meets in Haddonfield*

The Council of Safety's main concern was disloyalty and the exchange of prisoners. It met in Haddonfield in March and several times thereafter. While here it passed an Act to empower justices to grant passports. Ferrymen were forbidden to convey anyone without a passport across any creek or river, and innkeepers were forbidden to entertain any without one.

There were soldiers who enlisted, received the bounty and deserted, enlisted somewhere else, received the bounty and deserted again. Rewards were offered for their arrest, reward to be paid off at the house of Hugh Creighton.

The Council and Assembly met at the house of Thomas Smith September 16, 1777, a committee of both at the house of Hugh Creighton September 18. Joint meetings were held at his house September 6, 9, 16, 24.

### *Important Act Adopted*

On September 20, 1777, at Haddonfield an Act was passed requiring that all Commissions, Writs and Indictments should be run "in the name of the State of New Jersey."

This news item was in the Pennsylvania Evening Post October 30, 1777: "Hessians crossed the Delaware on their way to Red Bank, captured rebel stores at Haddonfield and sent them to Philadelphia"—a Tory report.

While the British were in Philadelphia, it was important for the Americans to control the Delaware to prevent them from getting supplies by water. Fort Mifflin was on the Pennsylvania side opposite Fort Mercer or Red Bank on the Jersey side. The channels between them were filled with a framework of piling, topped with iron points called chevaux-de-frise. These were made by Arthur Donaldson, a shipwright of Philadelphia whose wife was a great niece of John Estaugh.

When General Washington learned that the British were planning to capture these forts, he wrote several letters of instruction to his officers, one of them to General Varnum directing him to proceed through Haddonfield to Red Bank, which he did. To General Christopher Greene he said "You will be pleased to remember that the post with which you are now entrusted is of utmost importance to America . . . The whole defense of the Delaware depends upon it."

### *Hessians Camp in Haddonfield*

General Howe sent Count Donop with 2000 Hessians to take the fort. They crossed the Delaware at Coopers Ferry and camped all night at Haddonfield. The Count made his headquarters at the Gill Farm House and by his charming manner left a favorable impression with his host—but those Hessians! They left very early the next morning, October 22, to capture Fort Mercer, but as the Americans had destroyed bridges they were a long time in getting there and it was late afternoon when they made the attack. It was a complete failure. Count Donop died of his wounds and lies buried there. The remaining troops returned to Philadelphia by way of Haddonfield, some of them resting here to be treated at the Meeting House, which was used as a hospital; some lie in the Friends Graveyard.

By the middle of November the British succeeded in destroying Fort Mifflin and the surviving soldiers escaped to Red Bank. On the 18th the British made another attempt to take Red Bank, coming up from Billingsport which they had captured. General Greene marching from Burlington to the Fort's relief was disappointed in not receiving the expected reinforcements so he came to Haddonfield instead, and Red Bank had to be evacuated.

### *Lafayette in Haddonfield*

In the afternoon of the 25th, General Lafayette with four French officers and about 200 men, leaving General Greene at Haddonfield, went down to Timber Creek to see what Cornwallis was doing. There was a sharp encounter, but as darkness came on it was over in less than an hour, and Lafayette came back to Haddonfield and wrote to General Washington in his report of the Battle of Gloucester Point, "We made them run very fast."

This letter from Philadelphia dated November 27 was printed in a New York paper: "Lord Cornwallis has effected the Business he went upon to Haddonfield in the Jersies, and in this Day recrossing the Delaware, having brought off 800 Head of Cattle with the loss only of the Sgt. Major and three privates."

The latter part of February 1778 General Anthony Wayne came into Jersey to collect cattle and horses. General Hower sent Colonel Stirling and Major Simcoe to stop him; Stirling with the reserves stayed at Coopers Point to intercept Wayne if he came from Burlington by the river road. Simcoe with the Queens Rangers occupied Haddonfield. He sent a detachment to Timber Creek to burn some barrels of tar stored there and another detachment to seize some rum on the Egg Harbor Road. When the Major heard Wayne was on the way, he left Haddonfield at night in a sleet storm and joined Colonel Stirling. The next day he sent about fifty men back toward Haddonfield to get some forage that had been left. These men were much surprised to meet Wayne's cavalry under the command of Count Pulaski, and were driven back to about a mile from the Delaware. The British were protected by their gunboats in the river and the Americans had to retire. When the British who were still at Gloucester arrived at Haddonfield to capture Wayne, he had gone. Colonel Ellis of the Militia, who had his Headquarters here, had been warned and he and his staff barely escaped. Just eleven months after this a Quaker boy of Coopers Point ran away from home to enlist in the Continental Army. He became known as a "Soldier of the Revolution—Sailor of the War of 1812." He afterward lived in Haddonfield. His name was James B. Cooper.

### *British Evacuate Philadelphia*

After the evacuation of Philadelphia in June 1778 the worst was over for Haddonfield. There were so many Tories, and their baggage, with the Army that they were four days in

passing through the town. They crossed the Delaware to Gloucester, came into town at the west end and thus traversed the whole length of the Main Street—the undisciplined soldiers and camp followers intent on mischief all the way. The Hessians had a bad reputation, and for the next 150 years naughty children were threatened with "The Hessians will get you" or being shaken by the shoulders and called "You little Hessian, you!"

## Another Hundred Years

Haddonfield—its population mostly Quakers with their self-imposed restraint of excitement and extravagance—probably recovered from the War as quickly as any community after the restrictions against trade and travel were removed. New houses were built and new businesses were started. Usually the dwelling and shop were under one roof or on the same premises. Even before the Peace Treaty was signed, Jacob Cox started a wheelwright shop where the Library now stands. He leased the ground from John Estaugh Hopkins at an annual rental of six Spanish milled dollars and two-thirds of a dollar to be paid to him or his heirs on the First day of March forever.

### *Friends School Built*

The Friends built a schoolhouse in 1786 which is still standing and much enlarged, still under the oversight of Friends. Town Meetings and other public meetings which had been held in the Meeting House were now held in the schoolhouse.

John Estaugh Hopkins built a farmhouse (now the residence of former Governor Alfred E. Driscoll), and grist mill for his son William, turned over the Estaugh Plantation to his son James, built a house for himself and retired to live in the village (65 Haddon Avenue). The Plantation remained in the Hopkins-Cresson family until 1829.

### *Friends Oppose Slavery*

Some members of the Society of Friends had been much concerned with the keeping of slaves and when freedom of the Colonies from England was the uppermost thought in all minds, freedom of Negroes became their moral responsibility. A record of manumissions within compass of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting shows that between 1771 and 1785 sixty-eight Negroes were set at liberty. Usually a small plot of ground was given to each one in order that he could be self-supporting and not become a charge on the community. Old wills show that slaves were sometimes set free at the death

of their owner and given a small legacy. On the whole they seem to have been more contented and more trustworthy than Redemptioners who often ran away. A bit of romance is suggested when a man servant ran away from his master at the same time a woman servant disappeared from a neighbor.

The Haddonfield people were not too busy with their own affairs to give sympathetic attention to Philadelphians during the 1793 yellow-fever epidemic. Thomas Redman was head of a committee to collect money and supplies. October 2nd $80 and 44 fowls were sent to the Citizens' Committee of Philadelphia with more to follow. Altogether there were sent 1035 pounds of ham, veal, lamb and mutton, live sheep, 300 chickens, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, herbs, gallons of vinegar and 97 cords of wood. There was yellow fever in Haddonfield in 1798. According to Joseph Hinchman's diary there was a pestilential disease accompanied by chills and fever in the summer and fall of 1823, and he thought there was a coffin made in both joiner shops in Haddonfield every day for three months. There had been a slight epidemic of it the previous year. The next year smallpox was in town and Dr. J. A. Elkington offered free vaccinations to anyone not able to pay. In 1826 an influenza called Flying Nancy was prevalent hereabouts.

### *First Post Office*

Soon after 1800 a Post Office was established in Haddonfield, but mail came irregularly until after 1824 when a stage between Camden and this town brought it twice a week. The county paper published in Woodbury was sent here by post-rider. Fifty years earlier there had been a "stage waggon" which left "Abseekam" early Monday mornings and reached Coopers Ferry the next afternoon by way of Haddonfield and on the return trip "set off from" the Ferry Thursday mornings. Passengers were charged a half penny per mile and goods were carried for one penny per mile for 100 lbs., letters and newspapers four pence that of course was not postage, just delivery charge. The Old Egg Harbor Road from the lower ferries came into the Kings Road west of West End Avenue. Several years later the United States Mail Line of Stages from Camden to Somers Point and Absecon made three trips a week and the journey one way took twelve or thirteen hours. The proprietors advertised in 1837 new Eliptic Spring Stages drawn by four good horses.

A pottery was set up in 1805 on the new Long-a-Coming Road (Potter Street) and is still in business though now

located on Lake Street. By that time the Egg Harbor Road was called the Long-a-Coming Road.

*Grove School Built*

William E. Hopkins in 1809 gave a lot at the corner of Grove and Lake Streets, in trust, on which Grove School, a one room frame building was erected. Any religious body had the privilege of holding services there. Lake Street was Grove Road and Grove Street was Hinchman's Landing Road.

Joseph Hinchman put up a store building at the Landing and rented it to James Stoy July 1, 1815, and the wharf to his father Philip Stoy who owned sloops and flatboats. He cut timber and shipped it. The Landing was quite a commercial center, and the road soon became Stoys Landing Road. Coles Landing further down the Creek was also a shipping point even after the railroad came in 1853, and Willitts coal and lumber was cheaper at the Landing than at their yard in town.

John Roberts bought the upper tavern in 1805 and it remained in the Roberts family, with several different landlords, until they sold it to George W. Stillwell in 1874. In 1850 William Rushmore was the Innkeeper; he named it the American House, previously it had been known by the name of the innkeeper. From 1832 until 1849 Newton Township Committee was entertained there and at the lower tavern (Gibbs) in alternate years. By 1817 the latter had come into possession of John Clement, a grandson of Jacob Clement. He owned practically the whole block and much other property in the village. He was as active in public affairs as anyone in the township and was known as Squire Clement, or to his fellow townsmen as the Squire.

"Regimental Orders

The Officers and men comprising the 2nd Reg. of the Gloucester Brigade are to meet at Chews Landing on Tuesday 8th of June next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to perform military duty as the law directs. The commissioned officers will appear in full uniform and completely equiped, the men with arms and accoutrements and in decent and orderly manner.
W. W. Butler adj.

By order of
John Clement Co."

Gloucester Town was the county seat for 100 years, then the Court House and Jail burned. The People of Gloucester County decided to make Woodbury the county seat and the new Court House and Jail were erected there. As the settle-

ments around the ferries (now Camden) grew and as there were reports that the Public Buildings were in such bad condition they should be pulled down, there was a good bit of talk about putting the new Court House in Camden. At a meeting in Haddonfield held in the house of Thomas Denny January 8, 1820 the following resolution was made:

> "Resolved: That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed removal of the Court House and Public Buildings from Woodbury to Camden would accommodate the great body of people.
>
> John Roberts, Chairman
> Isaac Mickle, Jr., Sec'y."

The County at large was overwhelmingly against the removal, so the matter rested for five years. When the subject was re-opened the Camden proponents met again in Haddonfield at the house of Samuel Wilkins who had succeeded Denny at the upper tavern. The vote of Newton Township was 370 for Camden, 62 for Woodbury. But Woodbury won and kept the Court House.

*50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence*

Gloucester County held an elaborate celebration at Woodbury on the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. First in the Civic procession were the soldiers of the Revolution led by Captain James B. Cooper, then came the orator, the clergyman, and reader of the Declaration, the ladies of the choir, the youth, and last the invited guests led by Colonel John Clement and Quartermaster Porter. After a lengthy program in the Court House the invited guests and officials repaired to a grove and partook of a sumptuous entertainment and many toasts were drunk: Captain Cooper's —"General Lafayette, the hero on whom the mantle fell when the spirit of Washington ascended to Heaven." Col. Clement's —"General Jackson the hero of New Orleans." The Chairman's (Mr. Cooper having retired) "Our Guest J. B. Cooper, Esq. of the United States Navy, one of the surviving heroes of our glorious Revolution; he has the peculiar honor of having served throughout both our wars with England, and proved himself not less gallant on the ocean than he had been distinguished in the field." The participants in this celebration had no way of knowing at the time that the second and third Presidents of the young United States died that day.

Washington's Birthday in those days was as much of an occasion for the firing of cannon and military parades as the Fourth of July.

Thomas S. Gordon said of Haddonfield in 1834 there were 100 dwellings, 7 stores, 2 taverns, 2 grist mills, 2 tanneries and a woolen mill. This was the Evans and Mill Road mill down Mill Road on the south side of the Creek. It did fulling, carding and weaving. The Kay mill after being operated by three generations of Kays, later Evans Mill, had been moved to the north side of the Creek. Gordon wrote: "This is a very pleasant town built upon both sides of a wide road along which it extends for more than half a mile. The houses are of brick and wood many of them neat and commodious and surrounded by gardens, orchard and grass lots." Many of the houses were the Big House-Little House type, close to the sidewalk and with both doors opening right onto the street.

### *Surplus in United States Treasury*

These were the days when tomatoes were a novelty and thought to have medicinal properties, when peachtree nurseries were in the town, and silkworm cocooneries near by; when Haddonfield men were interested in Bible, Temperance and Colonization Societies, and when there was a surplus in the United States Treasury. During Andrew Jackson's last year in office he signed the bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the States. New Jersey in turn sent each county its share. Gloucester County spent a part of the sum received and put out the remainder in loans, the interest of which was paid to the township collectors. This interest for the whole county amounted in 1839 to $2,333.93.

After the separation of the four lower townships to form Atlantic County in 1837, there was talk of setting up Camden County. "Davy of Deptford" wrote a public letter in which he said if there should be another division of Gloucester County "Some other folk will have to be consulted besides the wonderfully meddling bodies in and about Camden; and in the event of such a division the public buildings might stop somewhere at or about old Haddonfield." The agitation went on for several years; then in January 1844 the Haddonfield men met at the Friends schoolhouse and resolved ". . . the contemplated division of the county is altogether useless and unnecessary . . ." This seemed to be the opinion throughout the county three to one. But the minority succeeded in presenting a bill for partition in the Legislature and getting it passed in March. This bill provided for an election after one year to decide upon the county seat of Camden County. A committee met to select towns to be voted for and Haddon-

field received 19 votes of the committee and Long-a-Coming 10 votes. However, at the general election Camden received the most votes and Haddonfield was third. Camden did not have a majority of the votes cast as required by the law. At the third election Long-a-Coming received a majority, but the Camden "busybodies" were determined to have the Court House. Injunctions, charges of fraud, and counter charges pursued each other to the Supreme Court of the state, and it was seven years before the Court House was ready for use—in Camden.

*Estaugh Plantation Burned*

The Estaugh Plantation had become the Wood Farm and in April 1842 the old house was burned. Isaac H. Wood built the present house using some of the old and 30,000 new bricks. He added the second story to the Brew or Still House; the Woods called it the old Shop. His son, Samuel Wood, sold the farm for a real estate development. It had been in the family 90 years. He retained the home grounds and they remained in the Wood name 25 years longer. The same fate had befallen Mountwell, Redman farm, and Birdwood.

Until the railroad came, not much was done about laying out streets. All the existing streets were really roads leading somewhere else. Center Street was the lane that came from Samuel Clement's house to the village. He had sold a triangular lot on the lane to Thomas Perry Webb's widow and when the back street (Ellis Street) was opened between Mountwell and Kay property, it had to go around this lot to get to the Kings Road.

1289658

*Railroad Comes to Haddonfield*

October 1853 the Camden and Atlantic Rail Road started running cars from Coopers Point Ferry through Haddonfield to Long-a-Coming, and the next year on Fourth of July the road was opened all the way to the sandy island that is now Atlantic City. Twenty years later passengers changed at Haddonfield and perhaps they did so at first. There was a

turntable a short distance north of Main Street. The engine brought the cars to Haddonfield and turned around so as to take them back. "Cars", not "train", was the word then used.

It was usually a non-native, aided by the younger men, who was active in promoting the so-called improvements. In the case of the railroad it was William Coffin whose family had extensive interests in timber and glassworks at Hammonton and Winslow. He came to Haddonfield sometime after 1850 and built a handsome residence (Bancroft School). In association with others he bought land on the edges of the village and laid out building lots. Philadelphians and others made various plans for a real estate and building boom; one plan included another railroad, at the east end of the town. The native residents as usual were well satisfied with their town as it was and some of these plans became just a memory. Perhaps some of the older people were called fossils and reactionaries.

### *Dinosaur Discovered*

However, all ages were interested when the remains of a dinosaur were found in the ravine between Hawthorne and Maple Avenues in 1858. They were taken to the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia and reconstructed and named Hadrosaurus Foulkii in honor of the town and William P. Foulke who had recognized the peculiar "stones" as fossils.

### *Haddonfield Business Directory of 1861*

S. Matlack ..... *Proprietor of Haddonfield Hotel*
S. E. Shivers ..... *Proprietor of American Hotel*
J. Warner ..... *Proprietor of Railroad Hotel*
J. L. Rowand ..... *Surveyor and Conveyancer*
Charles D. Hendry ..... *Physician*
A. D. Woodruff ..... *Physician*
Charles S. Braddock ..... *Druggist and Apothecary*
J. P. Browning ..... *Coal and Lumber Merchant*
Samuel S. Willits ..... *Coal and Lumber Merchant*
A. W. Clement ..... *Dealer in General Merchandise*
A. C. Clement ..... *Dealer in General Merchandise*
A. Burrough ..... *Dealer in General Merchandise*
Jacob S. Justice ..... *Dealer in General Merchandise*
Charles Lippincott ..... *Merchant Tailor*
R. W. Snowdon ..... *Manufacturers of Earthen Ware*
Daniel D. Wright ..... *Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron and Tin Ware*
Isaac Vandergrift ... *Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles and Harness*
James White ..... *Tanner and Currier*
J. G. Webster ..... *Coach Maker*
Daniel Fortner ..... *Blacksmith*
John G. Shivers ..... *Bricklayer and Builder*
Wm. H. Tomlinson ..... *Butcher*

Joseph E. Bates and William H. Tomlinson had blacksmith shops and Mickle Clement a general store. No doubt several other business men could be added to this Directory.

So much has been written about Friends School that Green Bank School has been forgotten. This was Amy Eastlack's boarding school for girls in the 1830's and 40's. The terms were $30 for twelve weeks. It was the Schlecht building which was torn down in 1949. Later Phebe A. Cox had a day school there for boys and girls.

St. John's Military Academy is remembered by the older residents. Rev. T. M. Reilly bought ancient Mountwell and after making additions and improvements moved his school there in March 1871. The place was burned in April of the following year. The Rev. Mr. Reilly then built a new school to accommodate 175 boys, and a few years after a smaller building for St. Agnes School for girls.

So many interesting and talented people have lived in our town that we cannot even make a catalog of their names, but we appreciate them all, from Nathaniel Evans, the young poet and missionary of Philadelphia, who went to England to be ordained, to Judge John Clement and John Van Court. Without the last two, little would be known about Haddonfield. Mr. Van Court published the first newspaper here, "The Basket," and he printed in 1879 that collectors' item, "Sketch of the Village of Haddonfield, N. J., and its Revolutionary Reminiscences" by John Clement.

Though of course we indulged in a bit of gossip now and then, the friendliness of this village 75 years ago can be judged by this letter which Mr. Van Court wrote to the *West Jersey Press*. "The People of Haddonfield are under obligation to Messrs John Gill and Benjamin Willis for their public spirit in sending snow ploughs through the town after each fall of snow and opening the sidewalks. Mr. Gill attends to the upper part of the town and Mr. Willis the other end."

CARRIE E. NICHOLSON HARTEL

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NOTE: *This account was written for the 75th Anniversary of the Borough in 1950.*

## ALFRED E. DRISCOLL

Director of Revenue and Finance, Borough of Haddonfield, 1937-1947
State Senator from Camden County ..... 1939-1941
Commissioner of Alcoholic Beverage Control ..... 1941-1947
Governor of the State of New Jersey ..... 1947-1954

(The first Governor to succeed himself by vote of the people.)

## THE BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD

### 1875 - 1962

In 1875 Haddonfield was a growing country town of approximately 1200 inhabitants. Eighty houses had been built in the previous eight years, and in the last year ten new houses and a school house had appeared on Chestnut Street. There were ten daily trains connecting Haddonfield and Camden, and a ferry from Camden to Philadelphia. The fare at this time to either Camden or Philadelphia was twenty-five cents round trip. Two years had passed since the local option law was voted and the sale of intoxicating beverages prohibited. Many of the taverns were sold for other purposes. The J. J. Schlecht Bakery occupied a former tavern at the railroad crossing. In addition to selling baked goods, candy, sauerkraut, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, they operated a livery in the sheds behind the bakery where farmers could leave their horses while using the train from Haddonfield to Camden. There was a post office which seemed to change its location with every change in administration. There were six church congregations in town: the Orthodox and Hicksite Friends, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist-Episcopal, and the four-year-old Presbyterian. There was fire protection, and a monthly newspaper called "The Haddonfield Basket". The streets were unpaved and unlighted. There were no sewers, no electricity, no public water system, and no police force. Many of the streets and roads had names that would not be recognized by the current residents.

Villages, states, and finally nations are characterized by the people who inhabit them, and Haddonfield had then, as it has always had, an alert and enthusiastic citizenry. Because of these early citizens and the many dedicated ones who have followed, Haddonfield has grown to be one of the most attractive and outstanding towns in the state of New Jersey.

### *Borough Incorporates*

Under an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed on March 24, 1875 the village of Haddonfield in the Township of Haddon became a Borough. This act of incorporation became effective on April 6, 1875 and on that date was held the first election of the men to govern this newly created Borough. Under this act the citizens could elect five Commissioners of Streets and three Commissioners of Appeals. The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of

Streets: John H. Lippincott, Joseph F. Kay, Alfred W. Clement, Nathan Lippincott, Samuel P. Hunt; and as Commissioners of Appeals: Jacob L. Rowand, Richard Snowden, and James White.

The Township of Haddon continued to handle such matters as assessments of properties, collection of taxes and vital statistics, while the Commissioners of Appeals were empowered to hear appeals on assessments. The actual governing of the Borough was the responsibility of the Commissioners of Streets who had authority to adopt ordinances covering situations not already covered by ordinances of the Township.

The first meeting of the elected Commissioners of Streets was held on April 13, 1875 at the Town Hall, located where the Fire House now stands. At this meeting John H. Lippincott was elected President of the Commissioners and Abraham P. Vandergrift was appointed as clerk. At a subsequent meeting the services of Alden Scovel were procured as counsel for $50 a year and Lewis Rowand was appointed as engineer.

Under the act of incorporation the legal voters of the Borough had the right to vote at an annual public meeting upon the amount of money to be raised by taxation for the operation of the Borough. The amount could not be less than $1000 or more than $1500 a year. The first such meeting in Haddonfield was on May 4, 1875, when out of a total of 50 voters, 45 voted for the maximum amount.

At the May meeting of that first year the President appointed six standing committees, one of which, it might be interesting to note, was a Committee on Vice and Immorality.

### *Lighting*

One of the first pieces of official business accomplished by the Commissioners was the purchase of forty-six street lanterns and poles, and the installation of these about the town. The first expenditures of public funds recorded in the minutes is $257.60 for lanterns and supplies and $50 for red cedar poles. Ten bids for the lamp lighting job were received and Samuel G. Witcraft was the low bidder at $22 per month. Apparently he bid too low, because in one month he wanted to increase his fee to $40 per month, and the services of James C. Middleton were secured for $30 a month. Mr. Middleton also was appointed Special Constable on occasion. The first recorded job of this sort was to attend the enter-

tainment of Miss L. C. Hilman's pupils at the Town Hall "to preserve order and decorum."

On June 3, 1875 the first two ordinances of the Borough were passed. The first required the owners of lots of land fronting on the public streets in the Borough to grade the sidewalks in front of their lots in accordance with the grade of the sidewalks as fixed by the Commissioners. The second ordinance required these same owners of property to regulate the heights of the tree branches so as to not obstruct the light from the public lamps.

Thus the Borough of Haddonfield was officially begun and faced virtually the same problems then as it does now. With the advent of more people and the intricacies of modern life, the problems seem more complicated and sometimes new, but basically they are the same. The first problem was light, then water, then transportation, then sewer, then communication. Each of these was constantly being improved, and with the improvements came more complications to the same basic problems.

*Finances, 1876*

On May 6, 1876 a meeting of the inhabitants was called at the Town Hall to hear the first annual Financial Report of the Commissioners. These "Town Meetings" were held annually until 1898 when the form of government was changed. At this first Town Meeting the following report was given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount received by the Treasurer from the Collector of Taxes | $1553.88 |
| Amount received from the sale of empty oil barrels | 7.20 |
| | $1561.08 |
| Amount Disbursed: | |
| Lamps and lanterns | $ 287.95 |
| Oil | 101.20 |
| Lighting lamps | 304.49 |
| Red cedar lamp posts | 50.00 |
| Printing | 26.25 |
| Assessors fees | 50.83 |
| Collector's fees | 45.48 |
| Engineer's Services | 67.00 |
| Fitting and setting posts | 41.35 |
| Alden Scovel counsel fees | 50.00 |
| Election Board | 16.00 |
| Painting lamp posts | 12.79 |
| Borough clerk | 35.00 |
| Sundries | 50.35 |
| | $1128.69 |
| Balance in hand of Treasurer | $ 432.39 |

This year it was moved and passed to raise only $1000 for Borough purposes for the ensuing year.

The first year of the Borough ended with a handsome surplus. The main expenses were those connected with the important problem of lighting. This problem was the main one to occupy the Commissioners for the first five years. There was a constant flow of requests to change the location of lamps and add new ones. Some people took it upon themselves to move the lamps. It was natural that the third Town Ordinance passed on July 6, 1877 was one prohibiting such practices.

During the year of 1876 the Commissioners took charge of the fire apparatus and assumed this financial responsibility.

In the minutes of the meeting of August 20, 1877 the following interesting letter appears:

NEW JERSEY CENTENNIAL BUILDING

"To J. E. Peyton, J. W. Billington, Samuel Dunbar, B. B. Thomas, J. G. Crate, Richard Wize, P. W. Nicholson
Gentlemen:

Having received your request to have the History of the New Jersey State Centennial Building including its reopening recorded on the books of this Borough which we deem eminently proper the Commissioners have therefore

Resolved—That the said history be placed upon our Books as part of the Borough Records and be certified by us.

Resolved—That the Commissioners attend the reopening on the 24th of August and participate as Citizens.

A. C. Paul, *President*

Attest A. P. Vandergrift, Clerk"

This building was the first state building erected for the Centennial Exposition of 1876 held in Fairmount Park. At the close of the Exposition it was purchased for $2100 by Isaac A. Braddock of Haddonfield, who dismantled it and in January 1877 brought one load to Haddonfield. Many of the local farmers came to his assistance and in thirty-seven wagons brought the dismantled building to Haddonfield. Mr. Braddock provided an oyster supper for all who took part and gave each man a rake. The building was reconstructed on Main Street (Kings Highway) near where Woolworth's now stands. It was 100 feet long and had an imposing tower eighty-five feet high. The first floor was occupied by various stores and the second floor was an auditorium. It stood for thirty years.

### *Police Department*

Gradually the Commissioners provided more services to the citizens. In addition to the responsibilities thus far noted, police protection began in February, 1879, when James C. Middleton and Lancelot Hill were "vested with all the powers that are invested as police during the time they are employed by the inhabitants of the Borough as night watchmen."

### *Roads*

Also, at the Town Meeting on May 20, 1879, it was moved to raise $500 for road purposes in addition to the $1300 to be raised for Borough purposes. This was the first time money was specifically designated for roads. The road work at this time consisted primarily of scraping the dirt roads and laying stone crossings at important intersections.

### *Water*

At the Town Meeting in May of 1880 $1000 was voted for Borough purposes, $500 for Roads, and $400 for Fire Apparatus and Water. This was the first time money was appropriated for water. Also, during this year, the Commissioners voted to alter the Town Hall to accommodate the fire apparatus. This was done with permission of the Township, which was a part owner of the Town Hall. In 1881 $100 was appropriated to build a "lock-up" in the room used to house the fire apparatus.

The next year brought the completion of a cistern at the Methodist Church and one at the corner of Main Street and Mansion Avenue (Warwick Road). These were for fire protection.

### *New Streets*

During these years new streets were being accepted by the town, and in 1885 Aaron C. Clement donated part of his land for the continuation of Haddon Avenue (now Lincoln Avenue) through his property with the condition that the Borough would fence same "with a lawful fence." Fences were still important and people were frequently notified to discontinue pasturing their cattle in the streets and on the sidewalks.

### *Haddonfield Water Company*

Two important advances occurred in 1886 when on May 5th Ordinances #5 and #6 were passed. The first authorized

the Haddonfield Water Company to lay water pipes in and along the streets and to conduct and operate a water works, providing the job was done within one year. In May of 1887 this time limit was extended for six months.

### *Haddonfield Light and Power Company*

Ordinance #6 authorized the Eureka Electric Company of New Jersey to erect poles and lay conduits for electric purposes in and along the streets of the Borough. The company did not start construction within the allotted time of one year and in November 1889 the Haddonfield Electric Light and Power Company was given a franchise for five years to provide electricity for the town.

With the water and electric franchises came the first fire plugs and the first arc lights and incandescent street lights. In 1889 the town contracted for twenty-five fire plugs and in 1890 for seven arc electric lights and seventy-one incandescent electric lights.

In May of 1890 a citizens committee of Charles Rhoads, John H. Lippincott and William C. Nicholson collected $1631 for the improvement of Main Street between the Railroad and the Turnpike (Haddon Ave.). At the Annual Town Meeting an additional $400 was voted and shortly afterwards bids were accepted for macadamizing this section of Main Street. It is interesting to note and indicative of the character of the town that the money for improving Main Street was raised voluntarily by a group of interested citizens.

### *Telephone*

Communications were advancing in Haddonfield during these years. The first known telephone was a pay station in R. W. Willard's drug store at 131 East Main Street (present location of Farrow's) installed by the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company on March 14, 1884. Mr. Willard had named his store the "Telephone Drug Store" in advance hoping for just such a development. This was indeed an example of enterprising ingenuity since people came from miles around to see the new "gadget". Upon its organization on February 16, 1889, the Haddonfield National Bank became the second telephone subscriber in town. In May of 1891, at a special meeting, the Commissioners granted the same company permission to erect poles on the Turnpike (Haddon Avenue) between Tanner Street and Mechanic

Street, and on Mechanic Street between the Turnpike and Main Street, and on Ellis Street between Main Street and the Borough line.

Haddonfield was fast losing the "country town" appearance. In 1893 a system of numbering houses was established and in the next year the famed "Trolley Resolution" was passed. On February 7, 1894 an ordinance was passed granting the West Jersey Traction Company permission to enter Haddonfield and construct, maintain, and operate a street railway. This original ordinance established the route, fares and schedule. The fare was not to exceed five cents within the limits of the Borough and children under five were free when accompanied by their parents. Cars were to run every fifteen minutes from 5 A.M. until 8 P.M., every half hour from 8 P.M. until midnight, and every hour from midnight until 5 A.M. The speed was not to exceed six miles per hour within the Borough. The Trolleys came from Camden on what is now Haddon Avenue, turned west on Main Street to the Railroad (they were not allowed to cross the tracks), returned to Potter Street and then came back on Main Street to Haddon Avenue.

*Nicholson Park*

The generosity and devotion of the local citizens is evident throughout its History. In the minutes of the Commissioners' meeting of January 12, 1898, is recorded the donation to the town by Miss Rebecca Nicholson of a piece of land between

Camden Turnpike and Tanner Street. The gift was composed of 135 feet on the Turnpike and 136 feet 8 inches on Tanner Street "to public use as a park or open space for the benefit of the citizens of the neighborhood and as a location for a water fountain for the use of man and beast—upon the following conditions viz: that no dwelling or place of business shall be erected thereon, or any intoxicating drinks ever be kept or sold on the premises of any exhibitions or games or fairs allowed on the lot. That it shall be properly graded, curbed, and guttered on all sides, kept neatly in grass and planted with trees and shrubbery."

### *Mayor-Council Government*

On April 24, 1897 an Act of the Leglislature of the State of New Jersey was passed entitled "A General Act Regulating Boroughs." Mr. Henry S. Scovel, Borough Solicitor, in answer to a request by the Commissioners, gave his opinion that the Borough now should institute a change in the form of Government to the Mayor-Council form. An election was held at the Town Hall on March 8, 1898 when 559 citizens voted for a Mayor and six Councilmen and one Commissioner of Appeals. Mr. J. Morris Roberts (a former Commissioner) was elected Mayor and Samuel Brown R. Wilkens Budd, Isaac E. Shivers, Dr. John R. Stevenson, Benjamin P. Shreves, and Richard Gardner were elected Councilmen. George Abel was elected Commissioner of Appeals.

The Mayor and Council drew up rules of procedure to govern their operations, appointed thirteen standing committees, and rented Mr. Charles H. Smith's parlor on East Main Street (location of 123 Kings Highway East) for $20 per month for their office. Thereafter, meetings were held here until 1906.

### *Streets*

Also, during this year of 1898 the wooden boardwalks were declared unlawful and notices served property owners to remove them. An Ordinance was passed setting standards for sidewalks, curbs and gutters. Stone was to be used for curbing, and bricks, flagging, patent pavement or cement was to be used for sidewalks. The country look was fast disappearing as the twentieth century was approaching. On December 6, 1899, the Council resolved to issue $25,000 in bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 4% per annum to raise money

for the purpose of paving with macadam stone twenty-four streets in the Borough. One of these streets was Main Street from the then existing stone road at Grove Street to Haddon Avenue and from Atlantic Avenue to the westerly Borough line.

Also, at this time $50 was appropriated for plans and estimates of a sewage system, and in August of 1900 an Ordinance was passed to construct a sewer system.

### *Public Service Corporation*

In March of 1900 a franchise was given the Haddonfield Gas Light and Fuel Company to lay pipes and conductors for gas. The Borough was a good bargainer. The Gas Company was to pay the Borough $300 plus 2% of gross receipts for five years, 3% for the next five years and 5% thereafter. After twenty years the Borough had the right to purchase the plant at replacement cost. The Company was to furnish gas lights free to the public schools, Town Hall, and the Mayor's office; and to never charge more than $1.20 per 1000 feet of gas consumed. The Company was to put up a $5000 compliance bond, pay all expenses of connections with homes, be liable for damages, and finally, pay for the publication of the Ordinance. The Company did not take up the franchise and in the following year the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company was granted a franchise. In 1903 the gas and electric utilities were absorbed by the Public Service Corporation.

On December 19, 1905, at a special election the people of Haddonfield voted to construct a water works for the public and domestic use in the Borough. It was five years before the plant began operating on October 1, 1910. Rates were fixed by Ordinance on March 7, 1910. Among a long list of rates per year for specified pieces of equipment the following are interesting:

| | |
|---|---|
| stable, including one horse and carriage .... | $5.00 |
| each additional horse and carriage ..... | 1.00 |
| mules, cows, oxen, each ..... | 1.00 |

### *Shade Tree Commission*

One of the distinctive features of Haddonfield has been its beautiful trees. Fortunately, the governing authorities and

the citizens have always recognized this and have cared for them since the beginning of the town. On May 4, 1904, the first Ordinance was passed prohibiting the mutilation, or destroying of any shade trees planted on any of the streets, avenues, lanes, or public places within the limits of the Borough. On February 4, 1930, a Shade Tree Commission was established by Ordinance for the care and protection of the trees. This Commission is in existence today with the proof of their excellent work visible to all.

Haddonfield had now become a growing town. The responsibilities of governing it increased and became more complicated. More regulations and ordinances were needed and additional positions were created to operate the Borough. In 1910 a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Highways, and a clerk in the Water Department were appointed, and in 1911 an Ordinance created the position of Building Inspector to regulate and control the manner of constructing dwellings and other buildings. In 1913 the Office of Borough Comptroller was created, and a Dog Warden was appointed.

In addition to providing the services required by a growing town, the governing body had from the beginning shown a concern for the moral character of the town. As mentioned previously, the town had prohibited the sale of intoxicants for many years, and one of the first committees after incorporation was a Vice and Immorality Committee. On February 5, 1912, an Ordinance was passed "to prevent and suppress gaming houses and houses of ill fame and to prohibit gaming for money, or other valuable things, to restrain and punish indecent or disorderly conduct or drunkenness and to suppress vice and immorality." In addition, it was unlawful to loiter in the streets and "indulge in or utter loud and offensive or indecent language or address or make audible and offensive remarks or comments upon any person passing along such streets."

In 1913 the water plant was self-sustaining showing a profit of $708 for the previous year, the streets had been paved, and we had four police marshals. An Ordinance was passed in April creating, equipping, and regulating a police department, and in September the Police Committee was authorized to purchase a badge for the Chief of Police at a cost of no more than five dollars.

HADDONFIELD POLICE FORCE, 1963

*Top Row:* Meter Ptl. E. Birmingham, Ptl. W. Taylor, Ptl. H. Gurganus, Ptl. G. Rexon, Ptl. E. Schaughnessy, Meter Ptl. C. Padgett. *Middle Row:* Ptl. R. Samartino, Ptl. P. Pfeffer, Ptl. J. Conley, Ptl. G. Stewart, Ptl. C. Fuhs, Ptl. J. Nasbaumer, Ptl. P. Hulmes, Ptl. J. Laphan, Sgt. E. Stewart. *Bottom Row:* Sgt. O. Swartz, Sgt. W. Schaub, Sgt. D. Shaw, Sgt. A. Kelly, Lt. A. Padgett, Chief F. Tucker, Mayor A. Sharp, Lt. R. Zeph, Sgt. R. Holloway, Sgt. R. Kenney, Sgt. A. Simms.

### *Mountwell Pool*

Also, in 1913 the Haddonfield Fortnightly received permission to build a dam across the stream running through the ravine in Mountwell woods. The dam was built of small cobble stones which had formerly been used in the streets to hold the flagstone crossings from floating away in the spring thaws. The building of the dam created a delightful natural swimming pool for the enjoyment of the people of the Town. The Civic Association constructed a bath house.

This same year a bridge was built by the Maxwell Improvement and Educational Association on Center Street across the ravine in Mountwell woods at no cost to the Borough, and a bridge was built across Cooper Creek on Kings Highway (the name of Main Street was changed to Kings Highway in April

of this year). This necessitated the regrading of the hill called Mann's Hill, which had been a favorite place for sledding. The Mann house on the hill is now part of the Bancroft School.

### *Commission Form of Government*

On September 23, 1913, the residents voted to change the form of government from Mayor-Council form to the Commission form. The State Legislature had passed in 1911 an Act, commonly known as the Walsh Act, detailing forms of government for municipalities. It was under this act that Haddonfield could choose the commission form which it has maintained to this day. In 1958, under the optional Municipal Charter Law passed by the State in 1950, the residents elected a Charter Commission to study and recommend a form of government. The Commission recommended the Mayor-Council form. The proposal was defeated by the voters in November 1959 and the Commission form continued. Under this form Haddonfield has always had three Commissioners—Public Safety, Public Works and Revenue and Finance—one of which is chosen by the three to serve as Mayor.

### *Official Seal Adopted*

In July of 1919 a new official seal for the Borough was adopted. It pictures Elizabeth Haddon administering to three Indians, and it is most prominently displayed over the front door of the present Borough Hall.

By this stage in Haddonfield's history the basic services to care for the needs of the people had been established and from now on the story is primarily one of improving, extending, and enlarging to accommodate an increasing population.

### *Borough Hall*

In 1924 a $25,000 bond issue was authorized to purchase the land for a new Municipal Hall. The land was owned by George Horter who had a large house and extensive garden at this location. Many years ago a small home on this land had belonged to Stephen Munson Day, a schoolmaster at the Friends School. George Horter was the public-spirited gentleman who gave the Borough a stone watering trough for horses located at the point of land where Tanner Street and Haddon Avenue meet. In 1927 an Ordinance for the erection and construction of the present Municipal building was passed

authorizing a bond issue of $175,000 to be used for construction and furnishing. The building was opened for use the following year.

Haddon Avenue was extended from Kings Highway to Ellis Street in 1927. This was done largely by the County with the Borough putting in the water and sewer mains. In December 1928 the Borough also passed an Ordinance providing for the payment of a portion of the cost of the extension.

In 1928 the Borough transferred to the Camden County Park Commission the care, custody, and control of Hopkins Park, Evans Park and Mountwell Park. The Park Commission had developed plans for an extensive park system of which these lands were to become in integral part.

### *Depression*

The great depression which engulfed the whole country created some financial problems for Haddonfield. By 1934 the gross debt of the Borough, excluding the school debt, was $2,355,122. Annual debt service was $240,000 exclusive of the interest on temporary loans and notes. Tax collections dropped due to the extremely poor economic conditions of the time, and Haddonfield, like many towns all over the country, was faced with a problem. A committee was appointed to study the problem. The recommendation was to refund all of the existing debt in order to space the maturities on an orderly basis and in amounts that could be easily accommodated. In January of 1935 $1,836,000 refunding bonds were sold. This gave the town a financial breathing spell, and with a gradual improving economic climate it was possible to begin to refund the refunding bonds. Through a series of bond sales at greatly reduced interest costs, the debt was put on a firm basis and the credit rating of the town was raised. The town has been in excellent financial condition ever since. It was during this period that Alfred E. Driscoll began his political career. He was serving as Commissioner of Revenue and Finance. Later he was an outstanding Governor of the State.

### *Borough Line Extended to Cooper Creek on Grove Street*

One important annexation of land by the Borough occurred on October 5, 1943 when that tract of land along Grove Street running down to Cooper's Creek now popularly known as the

"Fargo Section" was acquired from Haddon Township. It was in this area on the high bank overlooking the Creek that Elizabeth Haddon had her first home, and also the location of Stoy's Landing. Therefore, it was significant that this area became part of the Borough.

### *First Zoning Ordinance*

Prior to World War II and in the years after the war the area in which Haddonfield is located experienced a tremendous and rapid growth in population. It is very much to the credit of the citizens and governing officers that the town has grown in an orderly manner, and has physically maintained the beauty, spirit and quality that is its heritage. Three important steps were taken to accomplish this: First, on May 16, 1939 the first Zoning Ordinance was passed after an appointed zoning commission had made a detailed study of the problems. Second, on April 17, 1944 the Kings Highway Beautification Committee was organized with the Sponsorship of the Haddonfield Civic Association. Nine organizations were represented on the Committee. This began a gradual remodeling of the business district to a colonial-type architecture which has continued to the present. The results have been one of the most attractive business districts in the State and probably in the Nation, and has made Haddonfield a leading shopping center in the area. Third, on May 15, 1956 an Ordinance was passed creating a Planning Board consisting of the Mayor, a member of the governing body appointed by the Mayor, one of the officials of the Municipality appointed by the Mayor, and four citizens appointed by the Mayor. In 1957 this was amended to six citizens. The duties of the Planning Board were to continually study such problems as zoning, traffic, and capital improvements; to make proposals, and after public hearings, adopt and amend a Master Plan for the physical development of the municipality.

Resulting from the work of the Planning Board a new zoning ordinance for the town was adopted in March, 1957, and in March of 1959 a Master Plan of Development for Haddonfield was published by the Planning Board. The purpose of the Master Plan was to serve as a guide for the orderly growth of the Borough in the future.

### *Borough Administrator*

The creation of additional positions is a necessary adjunct to growth. Many have been created in the Borough in recent

years. In 1948 a Municipal Court was established by Ordinance with a Magistrate and clerk. In 1959 an Ordinance was passed establishing the position of Borough Administrator to provide a full time administrative arm of the Commissioners. His duties are the management of the business and operations of the Borough under the supervision of the Commissioners.

### *Youth Guidance Council*

The Haddonfield Municipal Youth Guidance Council was formed in 1957 to provide intelligent guidance to those young people who found themselves in trouble with the law. The work of this group must by its very nature be done quietly and confidentially, and thus the people of the town will probably never realize what excellent work is done by this Council.

### *Recreational Advisory Council*

In 1956 the Commissioners created a Recreational Advisory Council made up of representatives of many organizations in the town serving under a director who reports to the Commissioner of Public Works. This Council has developed an extensive recreational program and has been instrumental in developing the recreational facilities in the town which include baseball fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, a football field and softball fields. Centennial Park, which was dedicated to the Borough in 1922 by the Haddonfield Real Estate Improvement Co., was developed during 1960 and 1961 as an important recreational facility. The most recent addition to the park and recreation program was the purchase by the Borough in July of 1962 of a portion of land from the Bancroft School for $23,500 which adjoins the property of the Haddonfield Memorial High School.

### *Parks Beautification Committee*

Also, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works is the Parks Beautification Committee consisting of interested citizens volunteering their time and talents to the work of maintaining and beautifying the approximately 100 acres of park land owned by the Borough and the grounds surrounding the public buildings. One outstanding project of this Committee has been the development as a natural park and nature study area in the southeast corner of the town known as "Crow's Woods". An additional fifteen acres of land adjacent to this property was purchased by the Com-

missioners in May, 1959 for the nominal sum of $3450. With the assistance of the Boy Scouts and many other interested citizens, it is being developed into a most interesting and valuable addition to the park land of the Borough.

Today, with a population of approximately 13,200, Haddonfield is an outstanding community in its state. It is modern in the facilities and services it provides its citizens, and yet has maintained the charm and distinctive character it has always had. This has not come about by accident, but is the result of the devotion, loyalty, pride and energy of its citizens through the years. It has maintained its quiet Quaker dignity in the midst of the greatest period of growth the area has ever experienced.

*Sources:*
Minutes of the Borough
Ordinances of the Borough
"75 Years of Service," Borough of Haddonfield, 1950
"Haddonfield, Our Heritage," Haddonfield League of Women Voters, 1960
*Haddonfield Gazette*
*The Haddonfield Basket*
*The Herald*
The Haddonfield Public Library Files on Haddonfield

## DOWN COOPER'S CREEK

Do you know
How the waters go
Down Cooper's Creek?
Tumbling o'er the ridges,
Cutting through the sand,
Whirling under bridges,
Eating out the land,
Through the meadow reaches
Swinging left and right,
By the rooted beeches
Pools as black as night
Lingering long in the marshes, green and quiet and wide,
Await and ready to welcome the slow incoming tide.

Have you seen
The dark ravine
Down Cooper's Creek?
Oaks and burning bushes,
Dogwood trees and pines,
Ferns and brakes and rushes,
Grape and smilax vines,
Bloodroot, jacks and mallows,
Windflowers on the bank,
And filling all the hollows
Cabbage wild and rank,
And a jungle of climbing and creeping things with their lights and shades,
That sweeps one away with the sense of Florida everglades.

Have you heard
The call of bird
Down Cooper's Creek?
The noisy quarrels
Of the squirrels
Down Cooper's Creek?
Blackbirds and thrushes,
Warblers, chats and jays,
The fisher's rattling rushes
Across the water ways—
The cardinal aflaming,
The chattering little wren,
And the crow aloft proclaiming
His scorn of common men—
And down in the cool of the shadows the fishes silently swim,
And the muskrat lies by bank and as silently watches them.

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER

# ELIZABETH

In the Friends cemetery in Haddonfield, New Jersey, an ancient Buttonwood tree bears a bronze plaque upon which is engraved:

IN MEMORY OF
ELIZABETH HADDON
DAUGHTER OF JOHN HADDON OF LONDON
WIFE OF JOHN ESTAUGH

SHE WAS
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR
OF HADDONFIELD, N. J.

BORN 1680 EMIGRATED 1701
MARRIED 1702 DIED 1762

BURIED NEAR THIS TABLET.

ORIGINATOR OF THE FRIENDS MEETING
HERE ESTABLISHED IN 1721.

A WOMAN REMARKABLE FOR
RESOLUTION, PRUDENCE, CHARITY.

This is the story of an outstanding Englishwoman who came to America under the circumstances related in the following history. Her story is a romantic one, and she is not likely to be forgotten by the town that bears her name.

## *Elizabeth Born in England*

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Haddon, was born in the neighborhood of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, in the parish of St. Georges, Borough of Southwark, County of Surrey, England. Bermondsey, on the south bank of the river Thames, is a suburb of the city of London, and is known as the "Pool of London." It has a large sea-going river trade. Rotherhithe Street is a long narrow street running parallel with the river. Between this street and the Thames was John Haddon's* place of business. Nearby was the old Horsleydown Meeting House, attended at that time by the Friends, but long

* John Clement, in his history of the First Settlers of Newton Township, says: "The ancestry of this man may possibly be traced to the manor of Haddon in Derbyshire, now part of the estate of the Duke of Rutland (1877).

"The old baronial mansion of Haddon Hall is still standing, and is one of the points of interest to be visited by tourists. Although abandoned as a residence by the owner, yet everything remains as used and occupied many centuries since. As its name indicated, it was perhaps the seat of the Haddon family before the conquest; but, in the arbitrary distribution of territory by William, this estate was given to his son, and the original owners were driven from the soil, or degraded by their Norman rulers."

since abandoned as a place of worship. The Haddons lived first at Jacob Street and later at Cherry Gardens, both in Rotherhithe.

Old Bermondsey played an important role in the history of England. It was the site of the once famous Bermondsey Abbey, and of a Royal Palace dating from the time of the Saxon Kings. It is in the pages of Domesday Book that a description of Bermondsey first appears. Many of the British royalty took shelter in the Abbey, including the hapless Katherine of Valois, who died there in 1473, and Joanna of Navarre, who died there six months later. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of King Edward IV, lived out the last five years of her life in the Abbey. Bermondsey House was visited by Queen Elizabeth, at the time when the Earl of Sussex was in residence there. The Story of Bermondsey, by Edward T. Clark, (1901), gives a complete picture of this colorful region up to the beginning of the present century.

At the time of Elizabeth Haddon's birth in 1680, King Charles II of England was nearing the end of his reign, to be succeeded on the throne by the Duke of York, under the title of James II. It may be recalled that James II, son of Charles I, (Charles II having left no legitimate heir) had for many years commanded the British fleet. He also embraced the Catholic faith, and his efforts to restore Catholicism to England gained him many enemies, resulting in bloodshed and his eventual surrender of the throne to William of Orange in 1688.

### *Persecution of Quakers in England*

The Haddons, like many others, discouraged by the strife and unrest in the land, had adopted the Quaker faith which was then attracting large numbers. During the seventeenth century the Quakers in England, as in other countries, were relentlessly persecuted. Hundreds were thrown into dungeons, beaten, fined and executed. Many died, or were finally released from prison broken in health and financially ruined. John Haddon suffered somewhat, having been fined 2 lbs. 5 shillings in 1670 in Yorkshire, for attending meeting at Ann Blackburn's (his first offense), and again in 1687 in London when he had taken from him goods worth 9 lbs. 8 shillings. He was fined again in 1690 for not bearing arms.

### *Quaker Beliefs*

Quakers, so named as they were said to have trembled at the word of the Lord, called themselves the "Society of

Friends." They preached freedom of conscience, which meant tolerance for all to worship according to their own beliefs. This included the Catholics, and at that particular time enraged those who were determined to bring all of England under the Protestant religion.

Quakers, who dressed in the plainest garb, refused to doff their hats, bend the knee or bow, not recognizing these gestures as being signs of respect. They refused to take an oath and would not swear allegiance to the King. This unyielding behavior did nothing to endear them to those who considered such things normal courtesies. Many Quakers disapproved of fighting for their country or for any other cause. They organized small groups to seek out and relieve suffering Friends throughout the world. Their worship was a quiet affair. Gathered together they would sit in silent meditation until one or another of them was inspired to speak of or to preach the word of the Lord. They did not sing hymns, nor did they pray upon their knees.

A law had been passed in England forbidding the gathering of more than five Quakers at a time in one place. They were seized on the streets and arrested upon the slightest pretext. These occurrences, however, strengthened the determination of this tenacious group, which under the leadership of such men as George Fox and William Penn grew in numbers as the years passed.

### *William Penn*

William Penn's father, Sir William Penn, was an Admiral in the Royal Navy. A man of great courage and charm, he was knighted for his distinguished service to the King. His rank was just below that of the Duke of York. Much to Sir William's distress, and in spite of his efforts, which included sending his son abroad to study and enjoy life at court in France and Italy, young Penn, who had an excellent education, became convinced of the Quaker faith. As a result he relinquished all of the pomp and ceremony that then accompanied the life of a rich and noble young man high in the favor of the King.

It is a certainty that the years of his father's devoted service to the King stood the younger Penn in good stead; although he did not himself entirely escape the heavy hand of the law, and was imprisoned several times for his preaching and religious writings. However, at one time, through his influence at court, thirteen hundred Quakers were released from British prisons.

Those were troubled times politically and religiously, as Elizabeth's parents were well aware, but as a small child she was shielded from the sophistications of the outside world. Her memories were happy ones of a loving and harmonious home; although the ban on noise and romping irked her, as she was an unusually vivacious little girl with a winning and outgoing personality.

### *William Penn, Friend of John Haddon*

William Penn was her father's friend and an occasional visitor in their home, and Elizabeth came to know the great man and to love him. It is quite probable that John Haddon also knew Sir William Penn, as he was an anchorsmith and made fittings for the ships of the British Navy. He was also one of the founders of the London Lead Company, which continued until 1907 and is now amalgamated with another company, but still mines for lead.

### *Family Life in England*

John Haddon was a wealthy man, successful in business and well educated, as was his wife. When they became Quakers, they put aside the worldly appointments to which the rich have ready access. They lived comfortably but plainly. Their gay embroideries were burned so that they would not be tempted to become vain, and Elizabeth's mother, who played the spinet and the mandolin with considerable skill, gave up these frivolous pastimes. They were kind and considerate to their servants; charitable and gentle among their friends and neighbors. A quiet and religious atmosphere pervaded the household; and the children, realizing that they were considered different in manner of dress as well as behavior, reflected this in their contact with the outside world.

John and Elizabeth Haddon had seven children. Five of them died in infancy, a common occurrence in those heartbreaking years of high infant mortality. Two survived, both girls, and Elizabeth was the elder by seven years. She was by nature a quick and lively child with a spontaneous kindness which showed in her behavior through all of her life. She was not a beautiful child, but she possessed a sparkling personality which endeared her to everyone. She had large, clear blue eyes, and the lovely complexion that Englishwomen are famous for. She possessed a certain seriousness of purpose that was noticeable at a very early age.

As has been said before, William Penn was a frequent visitor in the Haddon household. His stories of America fascinated

the little girl. She would stand spellbound at his knee, drinking in every word he had to tell of the strange world across the sea; of the forests and the Indians, and the many wild animals that roamed the woods. Her father, it is evident, shared her enthusiasm, although perhaps for other reasons.

### *America a Refuge*

Many Quakers at that time were giving up their homes in the old world and fleeing to the new, to escape the religious persecutions which were becoming more and more unbearable. In 1682 William Penn, who had long been seeking "another place" for the Friends where they might live unmolested, had sailed with 100 emigrants to America to begin the tremendous task of setting up a democratic government. His "city of brotherly love," Philadelphia, he named from the two Greek words: philos—meaning love, and adelphos—meaning brother.

### *John Haddon Purchases Land in America*

It was not until 1698, however, that John Haddon finally decided to buy land in America. Elizabeth was then a girl of eighteen and had never forgotten her dreams of that romantic, faraway place. John Haddon bought several thousand acres in West New Jersey, 1000 of which were in Newton Township on the south side of Cooper's Creek; 500 acres of this tract included the territory upon which Haddonfield now stands and was bought from Richard Matthews. The other 500 acres was purchased from Thomas Willis.

As the years passed, John Haddon, for reasons not clear, gave up his original intention of emigrating to America. His daughter, Sarah, married to a successful wine merchant, had established her home in the city of her birth. His wife may not have been anxious to take the long arduous trip, and his business affairs may have needed his guiding hand. Elizabeth, however, would not let the matter rest, and finally after much thought and prayer her parents reluctantly gave in to her. After many months of eager preparation, in the early spring of 1701 she set sail for this country, accompanied only by two servants and with a power of attorney to "look after and occupy" her father's estates. Her twenty-first birthday was on May sixth.

### *Elizabeth Arrives in America*

The exact date of Elizabeth's arrival in Philadelphia is not known, although it was in the month of June 1701. Nor do we know whether or not she again met her friend William

Penn. It is possible that she did since he was in Philadelphia at the time. He sailed for England the following November, broken in health and financially ruined, never to return to his beloved city or the beautiful mansion he had built on the banks of the Delaware river.

### *Philadelphia, 1701*

Philadelphia was at that time vastly different from the city we know today. Most of the buildings were crude wooden structures with floors of sand. Only a handful of the more affluent residents owned brick homes. Many settlers, fleeing hastily from other countries, had not had time to provide adequate shelter and were living in caves along the banks of the Delaware river. The streets were neither paved nor lighted at night. Nearly every family kept its own cow and cured its own bacon, beef, fish, venison and mutton. There were no stoves, and wood was the only fuel. Burned in enormous fireplaces, containing huge fire-dogs, the back-logs were often dragged by a yoke of oxen from a long chain. Each family had its vegetable garden, dairy and poultry house. The table-ware was pewter or common Delft ware. Kitchen utensils were of brass or copper.

The Port of Philadelphia was thriving, and merchants were making huge profits. The city was full of sailors of all nationalities, and of foreign merchants who came to trade; which in turn led to much debauchery and its attendant evils. But there was at the same time a strong element of culture and religion in the growing city.

### *Elizabeth Met by the Collins Family in New Jersey*

Elizabeth's visit in Philadelphia was necessarily short. She was eager to settle on her father's land, and arrangements for living quarters must be made. Crossing the Delaware by Daniel Cooper's ferry, she was met on the New Jersey side by the Collins family, at whose home she was a guest for a short time. Her father's friend, Francis Collins, had settled at Mountwell some time before. The hill upon which his home was situated was later to be occupied by John Gill, a relative of the Haddons, and was eventually to become the site of the Reilly school.

### *Wilderness*

The six-mile trip to Mountwell was made by horseback, and this was Elizabeth's first glance at the surroundings which for the rest of her life were to be her home. The road was a mere

bridle path through thick forest with an occasional settlement along the way. Although she was thrilled by the beauty around her, this young city-bred girl could not help but realize the hardship and privation that must be the lot of those who settled here. This was a true wilderness to one who had been brought up in comfort and luxury in civilization. Homes were scattered and primitive, miles apart, and reached only by bridle paths through woodlands and over fields. Indians and wild animals roamed the countryside, and bounties were offered for the pelts of wolves and panthers.

### *Elizabeth's First Home*

Her visit at the Collins home was made pleasant by the fact that there were daughters in the family, and with their help she was soon settled in the house believed to have been built on her father's land by John Willis, the locator of the survey as indicated by the map drawn by Thomas Sharp in 1700. It stood on the brow of a hill on the south side of Cooper's Creek at Coles Landing, about two miles from Haddonfield. It was an interesting place to live, as most of the travelling in those days was done by water, so that there was plenty of activity around her home. This home she named "Haddonfield," but it was eventually to become "Old Haddonfield" to distinguish it from the more modern settlement where thirteen years later Elizabeth and her husband built their permanent home.

### *John Estaugh*

In January of this same year (1701), a young Quaker minister was travelling between Philadelphia and Virginia on a religious mission for the Friends. He and Elizabeth became acquainted in England, where he had preached at many of the Friends meetings. This young man was John Estaugh, who was later to become Elizabeth's husband. He was born in 1676 at Kelvedon, a town about fifty miles from London, and had become a Quaker minister at the early age of eighteen. He was highly regarded by the Society of Friends for his ability as a speaker, and for his talent in chemistry and medicine.

Shortly after Elizabeth's arrival at Mountwell, John Estaugh visited the Newton meeting which was then the regular meeting place of the Quakers in that area. Needless to say he was happy to renew his acquaintance with her and to hear the latest news from home. It is quite likely that he and Elizabeth were romantically inclined, and this meeting may

have been planned. Unfortunately Elizabeth kept no diary, and the true story of her romance will never be told.

Although historians give it little credence, there has been a romantic story woven around the courtship of Elizabeth and John, and, as it has been repeated so often, it is perhaps worth repeating here. The account goes something like this: While on their way with a party of Friends to attend Quarterly Meeting in Salem, Elizabeth slowed her horse as the saddle needed adjusting. The rest of the party rode ahead, and John Estaugh gallantly came to her rescue. It was then that she spoke to him, saying that she was strongly impressed that the Lord had sent him to her as a partner for life.

·THE·
·ORIGINAL·
·ELIZABETH·HADDON·
·KNOCKER·
·BRASS·

It is difficult to believe that the long journey from Haddonfield to Salem was made on horseback, especially during the winter when this episode was said to have taken place, John having arrived by sleigh several days before. Trips of any length were made by water in those days whenever possible, and as facilities for such travel were so readily at hand, this journey was regularly made by packet. It would have been an arduous trip in the snow, and there were women in the party. At any rate, Elizabeth and John were ideally suited to each other. They had probably been attracted to each other long before in England. John Estaugh had lived for some years in Rotherhithe, and has been said to have been a frequent guest at the Haddon home.

### *Elizabeth's Marriage*

The following autumn, on the first day of the tenth month, 1702, John and Elizabeth were married in the presence of a company of Friends and other guests at Elizabeth's home.

ESTAUGH HOUSE.

It is recorded that there were several aborigines at the ceremony. Elizabeth and John had many friends among the Indians, whom they treated with respect and consideration, administering to their ills and teaching them Christianity. It is interesting to picture the natives in their gay paint and feathers among the somberly dressed Quakers, witnessing an occasion which must have seemed strange to them, to say the least. Of her marriage Elizabeth later wrote, "I'll venture to say, few if any, in a married state, ever lived in sweeter harmony than we did."

By this time John Haddon had acquired more land in this country, and John Estaugh was appointed his attorney. He was also the agent for an association in London known as the Pennsylvania Land Company. Although these affiliations demanded much of his time, he continued to serve as a minister of the Quaker faith. From the business papers of John and Elizabeth Estaugh, which have been preserved, we have a glimpse of the difficulties of early land ownership in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. John Estaugh's legal representative in Philadelphia was William Rawle, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, whose grandfather had arrived in that city in 1686, and whose relationship with the Estaughs was a close one.

### *House on Wood Lane*

The house on Cooper's creek, although enlarged and improved, was becoming unsuitable for the position that John and Elizabeth now held in the community; and after eleven years, during which time they spent four years in England (1708–1712), they chose a new site upon which to build a larger house.

In 1713, with the financial help of her father, they built a beautiful mansion on the land John Haddon had purchased from Richard Matthews. The house stood on what is now Wood Lane. Elizabeth and John filled it with choice furniture sent from England, some of which still remains in the possession of Elizabeth's collateral descendants. In this gracious home hospitality was extended to all. Many English and American Quakers were entertained here on their travels between Philadelphia and New York, and all others were made welcome. From the journals of some of the prominent traveling ministers between 1720 and 1762, we find that Elizabeth and John Estaugh received and harbored in their home the following "Public Friends": Thomas Story, Thomas Wilson, James Dickinson, Benjamin Kidd, William Reckitt,

William Ellis, John Fothergill, Samuel Bownas, Mary (Pace) Weston, Catherine Peyton, Edmond Peckover and others. Also from Philadelphia and Burlington the Pemberton, Logan, Cadwallader, Smith, Norris, Jennings, Drinker, Waln and Rawle families, with many of whom John Estaugh had religious and secular dealings.

### *Elizabeth an Outstanding Woman*

Elizabeth became known as the outstanding woman of all time in old Gloucester County. She had become as proficient as her husband in the use of medicine, having learned many remedies from the Indians as well as from him, and she made herself useful among the settlers, ministering to their ills and comforting them in their sorrows. Her kindnesses and charities were well known and often spoken of among the Friends. That she was a woman of education and intellect is obvious from her letters and business dealings.

### *Ebenezer Hopkins*

In 1716, Elizabeth, on another visit to England, brought back with her her young niece Sarah Hopkins, who lived for four years with her aunt and uncle. Returning to England in 1720 for a three-year visit, they left the little girl there with her mother and brought back her brother, Ebenezer Hopkins. Ebenezer was then only five years old and was to remain with his Aunt Elizabeth, who raised him as a son. He received a fine education from his adopted parents who were well qualified for the task. John Estaugh was an able man of letters (Benjamin Franklin printed a collection of his writings in 1744), and Elizabeth, who was described as being gifted with great natural abilities, was clerk of the woman's Meeting for fifty years. Ebenezer became a man of substance and ability in the community. In 1752 his aunt gave him a tract of land along Cooper's creek, upon which he built his home. The house is still standing and is now used (1962) as the headquarters of the Camden County park police. Ebenezer farmed the land and in addition became a surveyor. He was also County Treasurer.

Ebenezer Hopkins was married to Sarah Lord in 1737. They had seven children. Four months before the birth of the youngest child, Ebenezer, at the early age of forty, died of smallpox. His wife survived him, and his children became the heirs of Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh. From these came the Hopkins family that is now spread through many parts of the

United States; one branch still remains in the neighborhood of the first settlement.

### *First Friends' Meeting Organized in Haddonfield*

At the time Elizabeth made her third and last trip to England, the Friends in Haddonfield had multiplied in numbers, and there had become a great need for a place of worship. The Newton Meeting was several miles away. The inconvenience of the trip and the miserable roads made it difficult for them to attend meeting regularly. When Elizabeth returned from England, she brought with her a deed from her father to an acre of land in Haddonfield, a gift to the Quakers. She later gave more land for a cemetery. It was on this acre that the Friends built their first local Meeting House where the fire house now stands. It was very plain and constructed entirely of logs. A larger one, built of brick, was erected in 1760, two years before Elizabeth's death.

### *Death of Elizabeth's Parents*

Through the years it is evident that Elizabeth was anxious to have her parents join her in this country. John Haddon, however, was not to be persuaded. In the spring of 1723 his wife passed away, and one year later, in March 1724, John Haddon died. This was a sad time indeed for Elizabeth, miles away from her loved ones and unable to be with them in their time of need. She was, however, kept busy with many duties here, and must have taken much pleasure in the growing family of her nephew, Ebenezer.

### *John Haddon's Estate*

John Haddon left his entire estate to Elizabeth and her sister Sarah Hopkins, with the exception of a few bequests to his grandchildren. To Ebenezer he willed all of his plantation in America called by the name of "Old Haddonfield," plus fifty-six acres of meadow land.

### *John Estaugh in Tortola*

For the next few years the Estaughs lived happily, carrying on their affairs and helping those about them. A few years before his death, John Estaugh was in very poor health, and was unable to continue his service in the Society of Friends. He regained his health, however, and in August 1742 undertook a mission to visit Friends in Tortola, one of the West

India Islands. While there he became stricken, and died on October 6, 1742, in his sixty-seventh year. He was deeply mourned by the Friends and all who knew him, proof of which can be read in the memorial set forth in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting at Haddonfield. Written by his bereaved wife, and signed by twelve members of the meeting, this Testimonial was printed by Benjamin Franklin. A copy of this small volume is still in the possession of one of Elizabeth's collateral descendants.

### *Elizabeth Dies at 82*

Elizabeth survived her husband by twenty years, conducting her affairs as usual and bestowing her love on those around her. She died after an illness of several months at the age of eighty-two. She was indeed a remarkable woman. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow included a part of her romantic story in his famous "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Her courage and the depth of her character are attested in the following Testimonial in the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting in 1762.

### *Elizabeth's Character*

**A Testimony from Haddonfield Monthly Meeting in New Jersey concerning Elizabeth Estaugh.**

"She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Haddon, Friends, of London; born in 1680, her parents gave her a liberal education, who having an estate in lands in this province, proposed coming over to settle; and in order thereto, sent persons over to make suitable preparation for their reception; but they being prevented from coming, this our friend with her father's consent came over, and fixed her habitation where he proposed if he had come; she being then about twenty years of age, in a single state of life, and exemplary therein. In the year 1702, she was married to our worthy friend John Estaugh, who settled with her where she then dwelt, the place being called Haddonfield, in allusion to her maiden name; there they lived together near forty years (except in that space, her several times crossing the sea to Europe, to visit her aged parents, and when he was called abroad on truth's service, to which she freely gave him up). She was endowed with great natural abilities, which being sanctified by the spirit of Christ, were much improved, whereby she became qualified to act in the affairs of the Church;

and was a serviceable member, having been clerk to the woman's meeting near fifty years, greatly to satisfaction. She was a sincere sympathizer with the afflicted, of a benevolent disposition, and in distributing to the poor was desirous to do it in a way most profitable and durable to them, and if possible, not to let the "Right hand know what the left did;" and tho' in a state of affluence as to this world's wealth, was an example of plainness and moderation; zealously concerned for maintaining good order in the Church, diligent in attending meetings at home, where her service seemed principally to be, and from her awful sitting, we have good cause to believe she was an humble waiter therein, which administered edification to the solid beholder. Her heart and house were open to her friends, whom to entertain seemed one of her greatest pleasures; was prudently cheerful, and well knowing the value of friendship was careful not to wound it herself, nor encourage others in whispering and publishing their failings or supposed weaknesses. Her last illness confined her about three months, being often in great bodily pain, but favored with much calmness and sweetness in spirit, which rendered her confinement more easy to herself and those with her; which affords matter of encouragement to survivors, to press after the mark of the high calling in Christ Jesus. She departed this life the 30th of the third month, 1762, as one falling asleep, full of days, like unto a shock of corn fully ripe. Her body was interred in Friends burying-ground in Haddonfield, being accompanied by many Friends and others, where a solid meeting was held; aged about eighty-two years."

ELIZABETH HOPKINS LENHART

*Letters from John Haddon to His Daughter Elizabeth Estaugh and Her Husband John Estaugh*

LONDON, 15th of mo., 1713

Most Dear Children:

This comes to salute you in the yearnings of inexhaustible love; and seeing corresponding is all the Lord permits us, I hope no opportunity will be omitted by either side. Through the Lord's mercy we are pretty well in health, though not without our various exercises in the effects of old age. We wrote to you by Thos. Emblin in the "Peter Crow" that we cannot come to enjoy your company nor the other felicities we promised ourselves, but however, we are resigned to the will of God, and hope you are also in enjoying what provisions were made for us. We received yours of 30th of 4 mo. by way

of York, and our hearts were made right glad to hear of your health. Now, dear children you know how we have straitened ourselves in drawing our effects to that side, and desire you to sell land to make yourselves easy, and furnish yourselves with such things as you want, for we now grow old, and must take care to go through that little space we have to stay here, honorably and comfortably. The house and the orchard and whatsoever you desire is yours, and we hope you will be made comfortable. As to the maid, Sibill Grimes, I hope you have settled that matter right. I did not send you the receipt by reason the Captain was gone down as well as the passengers, and I did not think fit to send it down with her. You might be well assured I would not send you a servant and not pay the passage. Your brother and sister and children are well, and Uncle Thomas. Mary hath been with us ever since the day of your departure. She learns her book well and is learning to knit, has almost done one stocking. She is grown a pretty girl. Her sister Betty is an extraordinary child. Sibill Grimes had a pretty good bed and bolster, and rug and blanket, and some yarn. I hope you have received them. Our love to John Gill, and let him know his brother is well. Not else but dear love from your dear parents

JOHN HADDON and ELIZABETH HADDON

LONDON 7 mo. 17th, 1714

Most entirely beloved:

As to our coming over, I am more and more satisfied it is for the better on hands, for if we had come there would unavoidably have been uneasiness and that would have taken the gloss off all that could have been enjoyed, which as it has pleased God to order it, is prevented, and we are capable here to serve you by sending commissions or otherways, as you see by what comes with this. A friend of Gloucestershire hath a mind to transport himself into America and hath consigned a cargo to you to dispose of for him.

I desire when you write to me for the Company always be as particular as you can, and do all you can to oblige them. I am guarantee for you to them.

I have sent you Thos. Elwood's Sacred History in two vol's, also his journal, which will be good company for you, as also Richard Clarege book about affirmation—you will find them in some of the drawers; have also sent you one new quilt, and our large stove. I intended to have sent you a copper furnace,

that we had made to take with us, but it was forgot. I hope I shall have another opportunity to send it. I received your money by Captain Trott, and laid it out for you, and sent the effects by this conveniency, The Mary Hope. The keys of the chest of drawers* are in the upper drawer, one to the left hand side, and the keys of the desk are tied to it. Not else but dear love from your affectionate Father & Mother,

JOHN and ELIZABETH HADDON

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* Chest now in the possession of Rebecca Nicholson Taylor, great-great-granddaughter of John Estaugh Hopkins. Photograph on page 6 of book "Colonial Furniture of West New Jersey," compiled by Thomas S. Hopkins and Walter S. Cox.

### *Sarah Hopkins to Elizabeth Estaugh*

GRANGE ROAD 19th of 7 mo., 1742

Dear Sister:

Thine of 21st of 5 mo. I received last week and am glad to hear of thine and dear Brother's welfare. You did not receive mine from Hargrave, but it is not the first has missed. I cannot but sympathize with thee in the hardship of parting with thy dearest, knowing it must be trying, but we must consider who has commanded it, and hope the same hand will protect him—which is my desire. As to the manner of our dear mother's illness, she never kept her bed more than usual, but swelled more, and grew more feeble, so that for about a week she had a nurse. Sometime before her departure, she called her grandchildren and advised them to fear the Lord and be dutiful, and to me she said "my dear child the Lord bless thee, and grant that thy children may be as dutiful to thee as thee and sister have been to me,"—and told us how good the Lord had been to her in her young days. She was up sometime before she died, and seemed heavy to sleep. I asked her if she would please to go to bed, and with a smile she said "yes," and we got her to bed. As soon as she was laid down she said "The Lord's name be praised," and having shut her eyes, without sigh or groan, departed.

As she lived, so died, in quiet. She several times said she had no bar in her way, and was resigned to the will of her great captain, whether to live or die. When she perceived me to be in trouble, she said "Be not troubled for me, for I hope all will be well; I have lived to a great age." And it was not desirable to her to live. May we make as good an end, is the

desire of my soul, and then we shall be made amends for all our troubles here. When I have been overwhelmed with trouble I have been ready to say, "Where is the blessing of thy dear mother?" Dear father spoke but little in his illness; he was resigned to the will of the Lord. Awhile before he was taken, heard a voice calling him by name, which I feared was ominous. I conclude with most dear love to thee desiring thee may be favored with the company of thy dearest as soon as may be. Could be glad we could have an interview, but whether we see each other here or no, that we may meet where we may part no more in those mansions of joy where our dear parents I doubt not have gone, is the sincere desire of my poor soul. So dear heart, farewell; pray for me that my faith fail not in the winter or on the sabbath-day. Once more, dear heart, farewell. When thou writest to thy dearest, pray give my hearty and very dear love to him, and may the God of peace bring him safe to him again is the prayer of her who is in all sincerity thy truly loving & affectionate sister

SARAH HOPKINS

*Elizabeth Estaugh's Will*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that I, Elizabeth Estaugh, of Haddonfield, in the Township of Newton, in the county of Gloucester, and Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, Widow; being at this time (through mercy) in a good state of health of body, and of sound disposing mind—praised be the Lord therefore—remembering the uncertainty of time, and willing as far as in me lieth to settle my temporal affairs in order to prevent any disputes or differences that otherwise might arise concerning the same after my decease; do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following; that is to say, IMPRIMIS—It is my will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts shall be paid and discharged by my Executors hereinafter named.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my loving kinswoman Sarah Hopkins, relict of my dear kinsman Ebenezer Hopkins, the whole use, benefit, privilege, and profit of the upper House and Lot in Haddonfield I purchased of the Executors of Samuel Mickle, now in tenure of Thomas Edgerton; but let it be understood, it's only that part let to the said Thomas Edgerton, with the like privilege of said lot he enjoys. To hold her during her natural life only, and after her decease, the said House and that part of Lot, with whatsoever improvements on it to be sold, and equally divided among the children

of hers by my kinsman Ebenezer Hopkins, or survivor or survivors of them. And the other part of said Lot and House with all other improvements now in tenure of Rachel Lippincott and son Smith, I give and bequeath unto Ann Hopkins, youngest daughter of my said kinswoman, to her and her heirs and assigns forever. And I also give the said Ann the sum of Three Hundred Pounds, current money of the Province aforesaid, and to be put out to Interest by my Executors until she arrives to the age of eighteen years, or marriage, which shall happen first; and the Interest arising to be paid yearly and every year, to be paid during the said time unto her said mother towards bringing her up to the age aforesaid, and then the said Sum Principal, Three Hundred Pounds, to be paid to her; but if she does not arrive to said age, in that case to be equally divided between the surviving sisters, to them and their heirs, executors, and assigns forever. But the House and Lot with the other improvements that may be on it, to be sold and equally divided between her brothers, viz: Haddon, and Ebenezer Hopkins, or to the survivor of them, to them, his or their heirs, executors or assigns forever. I also farther give unto my said kinswoman Sarah Hopkins aforesaid, the liberty and use of which House, either that wherein I now dwell, or that wherein she now dwells, which she shall choose to dwell in, to hold to her during so long time only as she remains the widow of my kinsman aforesaid.

Item: I give, bequeath and devise unto my kinsman John Estaugh Hopkins, being one of the children of my relation aforesaid, and to his executors or assigns forever, all of my Plantation and Tract of Land called New Haddonfield, situate in the Township and County aforesaid, including the one Hundred and Twenty Five acres purchased of Joseph Collins, let the quantity of both be more or less; Together with all the buildings and improvements whatsoever thereon erected, (except only the Lots improved and unimproved as hereafter mentioned) also my Chariot, and Furniture, and 3 Coppers set in Brick Work, two of them Stills; all the Smith's Tools; also an Eighth part of a Proprietary of Land, which my dear Father John Haddon purchased of Richard Matthews, with the reversion and reversions and remainder of the same; also my Clock. He the said John Estaugh Hopkins, providing and allowing unto his mother, the aforesaid Sarah Hopkins, during her widowhood as aforesaid, Corn sufficient for her and her family's use yearly during said term.

Item: I give, bequeath, and devise unto my kinswoman Elizabeth Estaugh Hopkins one of the children aforesaid, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds Proclamation Money, on her marriage, as soon as money can be got in; Also my Weather Glass.

Item: I give, devise and bequeath unto my kinsman Haddon Hopkins (one of the children aforesaid) and to his heirs and assigns forever, my house and lot in Haddonfield next adjacent to Isaac Andrews, with all improvements whatsoever on said lot, and also my Plantation called Little Stebbing, purchased of Jonathan Bolton, & Lucy Hubbs, & Robert Montgomery; the quantity One Hundred and Fifty seven Acres more or less, with all improvements thereon; and also the half of Willis' Right of Proprietary (which my Dear Father John Haddon purchased of Thomas Willis) with the Provisions and Remainder of the same. Also, Three Hundred Pounds Money aforesaid towards building, at the age of Twenty-One Years, with the interest from the time of my decease towards building at Old Haddonfield.

Item: I give, bequeath, and devise unto my kinsman Ebenezer Hopkins (one of the children aforesaid) and to his heirs and assigns forever, my house and lot next adjoining his brother Haddon, with all other improvements whatsoever there on. And I also give unto him his heirs & assigns forever, the other half part of Willis' Proprietary Right, with the Provisions and Remainder of the same, and Three Hundred Pounds money aforesaid towards building at the age of Twenty-One, with interest from the time of my decease.

Item: I give, bequeath, and devise unto my relation Sarah Hopkins (one of the children aforesaid) and to her heirs & assigns forever, my house and lot in Haddonfield now in the tenure of Eliza. Craig, and joining the house in tenure of Ann Banks, and the sum of Three Hundred Pounds of like money afore said, to be paid her on marriage or arrival at the age of eighteen years, which may first happen.

Item: I give, devise and bequeath unto my Relation Mary Hopkins, one of the children aforesaid, and to her heirs and assigns forever, My House and Lot (now in tenure of the Widow Cooper) with whatever improvements may be made upon it, and Three Hundred Pounds money aforesaid to be paid her at the age of eighteen years, or marriage, which may first happen. And my Will farther is, that the several and respective sums of money before mentioned unto the children aforesaid, that if any of them run out in marriage contrary

to the rules of our Society, that in such case, the part and sums or sum prefixed to that name or names shall be void, and equally divided to each other of the children or the survivor of them, who do not marry contrary to the rules aforesaid.

Item: I give, devise & bequeath unto my loving kinswoman Mary Stephens, relict of Robert Stephens, late of Newton, in the county and provence aforesaid, all that lot of Land being situate in the City of Philadelphia, in the Provence of Pennsylvania, which my Dear Husband John Estaugh purchased of her former husband Joseph Kaighn, for and during her natural life; at the expiration of which, that her son Joseph Kaighn shall inherit it, and his heirs, executors or assigns forever. I also give unto her, my said kinswoman Mary Stephens, and to her heirs and assigns forever (as above) my House and Lot in Haddonfield now in tenure of Ann Banks, and runs to Tho. Cummin's line front and rear, and the other side to the house and lot in tenure of Elizabeth Craig. Also, one-Quart Mugg, with our names decipherd thereon, and four sweetmeat spoons, my Gold Chain, and the sum of One Hundred Pounds of like money aforesaid, to be paid three months after my decease.

Item: I also give, devise, & bequeath unto her two sons, John and Joseph Kaighn by her former husband Joseph Kaighn, one sixth part of a Proprietary of Land which was purchased of Richard Matthews by my Dear Father John Haddon, together with the reversions and remainders of the said sixth part of a proprietary. To hold to them the said John and Joseph Kaighn, and to their heirs, executors and assigns forever. Also, to Joseph, James and Elizabeth Kaighn, three children of the aforesaid Joseph and Mary Kaighn, to each of them the sum of fifty pounds of like money aforesaid, to be paid them in three months after my decease, or sooner if money can be got in.

Item: I give unto Hannah Estaugh (Relict of James Estaugh, late of Philadelphia) and her three children, viz: Joseph, David, and Grace, to each of them the sum of Fifty Pounds of like money aforesaid, in three months after my decease (if money can be got in) to hold to them or their assigns.

Item: I give, bequeath, and devise unto my kinsman John Gill, and to his heirs, executors and assigns forever, one sixteenth part of a Proprietary purchased by my Dear Father John Haddon of the executors of Richard Moss; and like wise all my meadow joining to his father, John Gill deceased, and

John Estaugh Hopkins, and upland also that may appear on a resurvey to be mine, be the quantity more or less. Also all the reservations and remainders whatsoever belonging to the abovesaid sixteenth part of a Proprietary Right.

Item: I give unto my kinswoman Mary Thorn, The sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be put out on interest for her own use during her natural life, and after her decease the said Hundred Pounds to be equally divided between her grandchildren by her son John Gill, and her daughter Hannah Redman deceased; the said One Hundred Pounds to be paid to her in six months after my decease, or sooner if money can be got in, or Bond to her liking. I give and bequeath unto the following persons, my relations and friends, Namely, Thomas Redman and his three children, (by his former wife Hannah, the daughter of John Gill and Mary his wife), viz: Thomas, John, and Mary, to each respectively the Sum of Twenty Pounds; and to Isaac Andrews, Daniel Stanton of Philadelphia, & Abigail Fisher, daughter of William Cooper, of Philadelphia, to be paid into her own hand, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge (notwithstanding her present coverture) and to Elizabeth Craig, that is to say, to each and every one of them, Ten Pounds. And unto the following, that is to say Rachel Lippincott, Mary Sharp, Ann Gant, Mary Garwood, to each and every one of them, Two Pounds; all the aforesaid Legacies to be paid in like money aforesaid, and it is my Will that all the aforesaid Legacies bequeathed, if any has slipt being mentioned a time for payment, that in that case they be paid in six months after my decease (or sooner if money be got in) by my Executors after named.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my kinswoman Sarah Hopkins and her Four Daughters (aforementioned) all my Household Goods and Furniture of all sorts as if particularly mentioned, and also my wearing apparel; silk, woolen, and linen of all sorts, made and to make. Books in general and my Seller store to be equally devided among them or the survivors of them, except what is herein before particularly bequeathed.

Item: I also give, devise & bequeath all my proper Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand whatsoever of, in, and unto that Estate or Interest lately called by the name of the Pennsylvania Land Company or Copartnership in London, let the same extend to One Hundred Fifty and Six shares more or less, with the Profits or Produce thereof, also all other my Lands, Tenements & Hereditaments whatsoever, not herein before otherwise disposed of, To be equally divided between

them (their said mother) and her children, viz: John Estaugh Hopkins, Haddon, Ebenezer, Elizabeth Estaugh Hopkins, Sarah, Mary, and Ann. To hold to them, their heirs, and Assigns, Executors or Administrators forever. And also all the Reversion of both Real and Personal Estate whatsoever and wheresoever, and to be equally divided as abovesaid, to them and their heirs, Executors, Administrators or assigns forever.

Item: Lastly I nominate, constitute, and appoint my friend William Mickle, Senior, and my kinsman John Gill, Executors. And I also appoint my friends James and David Cooper to be Trustees and Overseers of this my Will, authorizing them with all the power in me lays to have justice done in all that's contained in this my Will: and for the acceptance of Executors and Trustees, to each of them for condescending to answer my request, I give the sum of Ten Pounds, lawfulmoney aforesaid, not intending to bar them of reasonable charges, having entire confidence in them all. Ratifying and confirming this only and no other, to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof, I, the said Elizabeth Estaugh, have set my Hand and Seal hereunto, the 30th of Month called November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty One.

ELIZA ESTAUGH. *(Sealed.)*

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Pronounced by the Testator within named, as her last Will and Testament (the several Rasures and Interlineations first being made herein) in presence of us the subscribers, and at her request have subscribed our names as evidences thereunto.

SAML. CLEMENT, JUNR.
BEULAH CLEMENT.
THOMAS CUMMINGS.

*The Theologian's Tale from Tales of a Wayside Inn*
(CONDENSED)

# ELIZABETH

BY

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

I

"Ah, how short are the days! How soon the night overtakes us!
In the old country the twilight is longer; but here in the forest
Suddenly comes the dark, with hardly a pause in its coming;

* * *

Yet how grand is the winter! How spotless the snow is, and perfect!"
Thus spake Elizabeth Haddon at nightfall to Hannah the housemaid,
As in the farm-house kitchen, that served for kitchen and parlor,
By the window she sat with her work, and looked on the landscape
White as the great white sheet that Peter saw in his vision.

* * *

Then with a smile on her lips made answer Hannah the housemaid:
"Beautiful winter! yea, the winter is beautiful, surely,
If one could only walk like a fly with one's feet on the ceiling.

* * *

There is snow in the air, and see! it is falling already;
All the roads will be blocked, and I pity Joseph to-morrow,
Breaking his way through the drifts, with his sled and oxen; and then, too
How in all the world shall we get to Meeting on First-Day?"
But Elizabeth checked her, and answered, mildly reproving:
"Surely the Lord will provide."

* * *

Meanwhile Hannah the housemaid had closed and fastened the shutters,
Spread the cloth, and lighted the lamp on the table, and placed there
Plates and cups from the dresser, the brown rye loaf, and the butter
Fresh from the dairy.

* * *

Then Elizabeth said, "Lo! Joseph is long on his errand.
I have sent him away with a hamper of food and of clothing
For the poor in the village.

* * *

The house is far from the village;
We should be lonely here, were it not for Friends that in passing
Sometimes tarry o'ernight, and make us glad by their coming."

Thereupon answered Hannah the housemaid, the thrifty, the frugal:
"Yea, they come and they tarry, as if thy house were a tavern."

* * *

But in meekness of spirit, and calmly, Elizabeth answered:
"All I have is the Lord's, not mine to give or withhold it;
I but distribute his gifts to the poor, and to those of his people
Who in journeyings often surrender their lives to his service.
His, not mine, are the gifts, and only so far can I make them
Mine, as in giving I add my heart to whatever is given.
Therefore my excellent father first built this house in the clearing;

Though he came not himself, I came; for the Lord was my guidance,
Leading me here for this service."

* * *

Thus rebuked, for a season was silent the penitent housemaid;
And Elizabeth said in tones even sweeter and softer:
"Dost thou remember, Hannah, the great May-Meeting in London,
When I was still a child, how we sat in the silent assembly,
Waiting upon the Lord in patient and silent submission?
No one spake, till at length a young man, a stranger, John Estaugh,
Moved by the Spirit, rose, as if he were John the Apostle,
Speaking such words of power that they bowed our hearts, as a strong wind
Bends the grass of the fields, or grain that is ripe for the sickle.
Thoughts of him to-day have been oft borne inward upon me,
Wherefore I do not know; but strong is the feeling within me
That once more I shall see a face I have never forgotten."

II

E'en as she spake they heard the musical jangle of sleigh-bells,
First far off, with a dreamy sound and faint in the distance,
Then growing nearer and louder, and turning into the farm-yard
Till it stopped at the door, with sudden creaking of runners.

* * *

"It is Joseph come back, and I wonder what stranger is with him."

Down from its nail she took and lighted the great tin lantern

* * *

And went forth to receive the coming guest at the doorway,
Casting into the dark a network of glimmer and shadow
Over the falling snow, the yellow sleigh, and the horses,
And the forms of men, snow-covered, looming gigantic.

Then giving Joseph the lantern, she entered the house with the stranger.
Youthful he was and tall, and his cheeks aglow with the night air;
And as he entered, Elizabeth rose, and, going to meet him,
As if an unseen power had announced and preceded his presence,
And he had come as one whose coming had long been expected,
Quietly gave him her hand, and said, "Thou art welcome, John Estaugh."
And the stranger replied, with staid and quiet behavior,
"Dost thou remember me still, Elizabeth? After so many
Years have passed, it seemeth a wonderful thing that I find thee.
Surely the hand of the Lord conducted me here to thy threshold.
For as I journeyed along, * * * I saw in the snow-mist,
Seemingly weary with travel, a wayfarer, who by the wayside
Paused and waited. * * *
So I greeted the man, and he mounted the sledge beside me,
And as we talked on the way he told me of thee and thy homestead,
How, being led by the light of the Spirit,

* * *

Thou hadst come to this country.
And I remembered thy name, and thy father and mother in England,
And on my journey have stopped to see thee, Elizabeth Haddon,

Wishing to strengthen thy hand
in the labors of love thou art doing."

And Elizabeth answered with confident voice, and serenely
Looking into his face with her innocent eyes as she answered,
"Surely the hand of the Lord is in it; his Spirit hath led thee
Out of the darkness and storm to the light and peace of my fireside."

Then, with stamping of feet the door was opened, and Joseph
Entered, bearing the lantern, and, carefully blowing the light out,
Hung it up on its nail, and all sat down to their supper;
For underneath that roof was no distinction of persons,
But one family only, one heart, one hearth, and one household.

When the supper was ended they drew their chairs to the fireplace.

* * *

Then Elizabeth told her story again to John Estaugh,
Going far back to the past, to the early days of her childhood;
How she had waited and watched, in all her doubts and besetments, * * * till the voice imperative sounded,
And she obeyed the voice, and cast in her lot with her people
Here in the desert land, and God would provide for the issue.

* * *

Then came the hour of sleep,

* * *

The peace and the rest are unbroken!
Silently over that house the blessing of slumber descended.
But when the morning dawned, and the sun uprose in his splendor,

* * *

Joseph was seen with his sled and oxen breaking a pathway
Through the drifts of snow; the horses already were harnessed,
And John Estaugh was standing and taking leave at the threshold,
Saying that he should return at the Meeting in May.

* * *

III

Now was the winter gone, and the snow; and Robin the Redbreast
Boasted on bush and tree it was he, it was he and no other
That had covered with leaves the Babes in the Wood, and blithely
All the birds sang with him, and little cared for his boasting.

* * *

With them, but more sedately and meekly, Elizabeth Haddon
Sang in her inmost heart, but her lips were silent and songless.
Thus came the lovely spring with a rush of blossoms and music,
Flooding the earth with flowers, and the air with melodies vernal.

Then it came to pass, one pleasant morning, that slowly
Up the road there came a cavalcade, as of pilgrims,
Men and women, wending their way to the Quarterly Meeting
In the neighboring town; and with them came riding John Estaugh.
At Elizabeth's door they stopped to rest, and alighting
Tasted the currant wine, and the bread of rye, and the honey;

* * *

Then remounted their horses, refreshed, and continued their journey,
And Elizabeth with them, and Joseph, and Hannah the housemaid.
But, as they started, Elizabeth lingered a little, and leaning

Over her horse's neck, in a whisper said to John Estaugh:
"Tarry awhile behind, for I have something to tell thee,
Not to be spoken lightly, nor in the presence of others;
Them it concerneth not, only thee and me it concerneth."
And they rode slowly along through the woods, conversing together.

* * *

Then Elizabeth said, though still with a certain reluctance,
As if impelled to reveal a secret she fain would have guarded:
"I will no longer conceal what is laid upon me to tell thee;
I have received from the Lord a charge to love thee, John Estaugh."

And John Estaugh made answer, surprised at the words she had spoken,
"Pleasant to me are thy converse, thy ways, thy meekness of spirit;
Pleasant thy frankness of speech, and thy soul's immaculate whiteness,
Love without dissimulation, a holy and inward adorning.
But I have yet no light to lead me, no voice to direct me.
When the Lord's work is done, and the toil and the labor completed
He hath appointed to me, I will gather into the stillness
Of my own heart awhile, and listen and wait for his guidance."

Then Elizabeth said, not troubled nor wounded in spirit,
"So is it best, John Estaugh. We will not speak of it further.
It hath been laid upon me to tell thee this, for to-morrow
Thou art going away, across the sea, and I know not
When I shall see thee more; but if the Lord hath decreed it,
Thou wilt return again to seek me here and to find me."
And they rode onward in silence, and entered the town with the others.

IV

* * *

Now went on as of old the quiet life of the homestead.
Patient and unrepining Elizabeth labored, in all things
Mindful not of herself, but bearing the burdens of others.

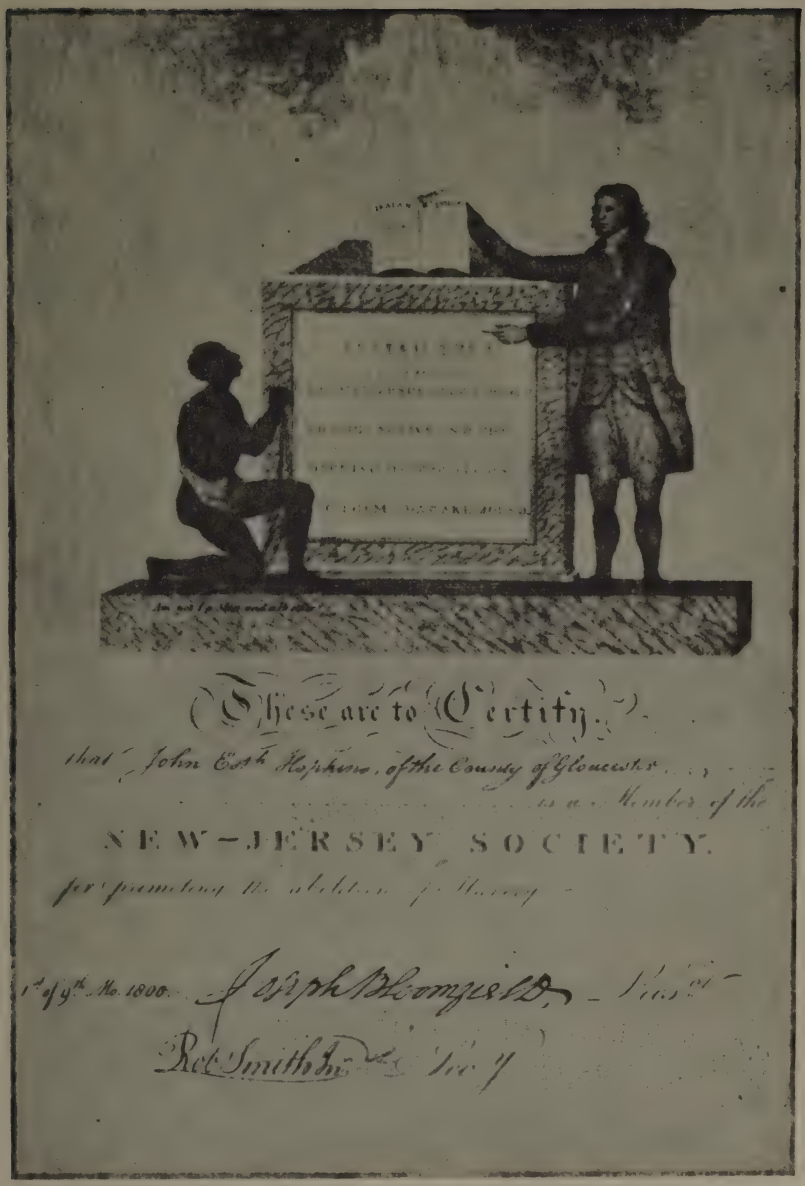
* * *

Meanwhile John Estaugh departed across the sea, and departing
Carried hid in his heart a secret sacred and precious,
Filling its chambers with fragrance, and seeming to him in its sweetness
Mary's ointment of spikenard, that filled all the house with its odor.
O lost days of delight, that are wasted in doubting and waiting!
O lost hours and days in which we might have been happy!
But the light shone at last, and guided his wavering footsteps,
And at last came the voice, imperative, questionless, certain.

Then John Estaugh came back o'er the sea for the gift that was offered,
Better than houses and lands, the gift of a woman's affection.
And on the First-Day that followed, he rose in the Silent Assembly,
Holding in his strong hand a hand that trembled a little,
Promising to be kind and true and faithful in all things.
Such were the marriage rites of John and Elizabeth Estaugh.

* * *

*Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Company*




Certificate of Membership of John Estaugh Hopkins in the New Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery.

## SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE CIVIL WAR

It was at the time of the British occupation of Philadelphia, with all the gaiety fostered by the Tories within the city, that Washington, the commander of the American army, was encamped at Valley Forge, ending a cold and ruthless winter in the low rolling Pennsylvania hills; ever in touch with the British in Philadelphia, of whom he never seemed short of information, and continuously sending foraging parties into that "no man's land," New Jersey, lying between the "obstinacy of Pennsylvania and the aristocracy of New York," as one historian has put it.

### *South Jersey—"No-Man's Land"*

Through this "no-man's land" Washington had passed a year and a half before, after General Howe, in charge of the British forces, had driven him from Long Island, Harlem Heights, and into New Jersey. One year later, in August of 1777, Howe had landed at Elkton, Maryland, via the Chesapeake Bay, the fight at Brandywine Creek had taken place, and the British entered Philadelphia on September 27. Washington immediately had engaged the enemy and, after the battle of Germantown, retreated to Valley Forge. It is at this point that our story begins, pin-pointing the activities of that winter on American and British soldiers foraging and skirmishing in the flat lands of southern New Jersey. We shall focus on the inhabitants of this same area, their sufferings, heroic acts, and sacrifices which though fresh, human and courageous then, are now lost under the macadam, concrete and housing projects of an atomic generation.

### *"Cockpit of the Revolution"*

New Jersey was called the "cockpit of the Revolution" and the phrase is well chosen. From the battle for Manhattan Island to the bloody fight at Monmouth Courthouse the forces of "King and Congress" sparred with one another, now killing, now plundering, and although the number of men involved was petty compared to other phases of the war, the issues that lay back of the series of engagements and skirmishes were not.

### *War on the Delaware River*

General Howe had come to Philadelphia by way of the Chesapeake Bay and Maryland for a reason, and that was an American fleet and American forts which dominated the

Delaware River below Philadelphia. After Howe's arrival in this city, he knew that the river must be cleared to make way for his supplies and his fleet. The Americans also knew this, and General Washington had inspected the series of forts at Billingsport and Red Bank on August 1, 1777. Three forts were located in this area below Philadelphia. The defense at Billingsport had been set up by order of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety on authority of the Continental Congress. Fifty thousand (50,000) feet of three inch planks were purchased and the chevaux-de-frise were sunk across the Delaware at Billingsport to Billings Island opposite the town. They were made of heavy planks and timbers which formed a cradle-like base to which were affixed, at angles, logs whose tips were capped with iron points. The crate and entrappings were then anchored in the river and sunk by means of heavy stones. These stones were brought down the Schuylkill River from quarries. Benjamin Franklin invented this war machine. Men of Gloucester County also gave 296 logs for the project.

Howe ordered Captain Hammond of the frigate Roebuck to attempt to run the stockades at Billingsport with a number of other vessels. Colonel Stirling of the British army crossed the river from Chester and the Americans under command of William Bradford, numbering two hundred men and armed with two artillery pieces, spiked their guns, burned their barracks and fled. Meanwhile Hammond forced a passage through the chevaux-de-frise and with six men-of-war sailed up to Hog Island, located just above Woodbury and south of Fort Mifflin on Mud Island and Fort Mercer at Red Bank. Thus did Billingsport fall on September 30, 1777.

The Americans wanted to hold these forts at all costs, for Howe would have to evacuate Philadelphia if the Delaware remained bottled up. On October 7, Washington dispatched a letter to Colonel Green, commander of Fort Mercer. The tone of this letter was of utmost urgency. Green was to draw arms from Colonel Samuel Smith, who was in charge of the garrison at Fort Mifflin located in the Delaware on Mud Island just southwest of Red Bank. Fort Mercer had originally been laid out on an extensive scale and at the suggestion of M. du Plessis Manduit, a French engineer and officer of artillery, was cut down in size considerably. On October 11, Colonel Green arrived at Red Bank with Manduit, and was soon joined by Captain David Cook's artillery company and Colonel Israel Angell's regiment, making a total of five hundred and thirty-four soldiers, according to one estimate.

An illustration of the lethargic movements of Howe is shown by the fact that after the fall of the fort at Billingsport, he did nothing to follow it up until October 21. This delay gave Washington a chance to bolster the defense of Fort Mercer during the intervening three weeks.

### *Storming of Fort Mercer*

The clearance of the Delaware, however, was imperative, and the task of storming Fort Mercer was assigned to Count Emil Kurt von Donop, a Hessian officer. Upon assignment of troops to him by Howe, Donop asked for more artillery. The reply from Howe was that "if Donop could not take the fort, the British would!" This was another mistake on Howe's part, who was ever under-estimating his "uncouth enemy."

### *Count Donop in Haddonfield*

Count Donop left Philadelphia on Tuesday, October 21, with 2,400 troops, and since American row-galleys and barges held the river above Red Bank, he crossed the Delaware via the ferries which were operated between Market and Vine Streets in Philadelphia and Cooper and Main Streets in Camden, then called Cooper's Ferries. The Scotch, Hessians and British held the banks of the Delaware at these points. Donop's troops then proceeded to Haddonfield, probably over what is now known as Haddon Avenue, and arrived at their destination in the evening. It is interesting to note that the inhabitants opened their doors to Hessian officers, for in this way their property was protected from the unsentimental hands of the enemy. Judge Clement of Haddonfield says: "In John Gill's house Donop made his headquarters and although the owner was an elder among Friends, yet the urbanity and politeness of the German soldier so won him that he was kindly remembered ever after." The site of the house today is between Kings Highway, East, and Hopkins Pond, near which the soldiers spent the night, and is now a quiet and beautiful spot set well back from the present highway.

The next day the Hessians marched from Haddonfield via Clement's Bridge Road, through the present towns of Barrington and Runnemede. One bridge across Timber Creek had been destroyed, and hence the soldiers took a more circuitous route and crossed the creek at what is now Clement's Bridge and thence to Red Bank. Mr. Frank Stewart describes the route in detail and took the same route with his wife to check the various roads.

The Hessians arrived in the woods near the fort about noon on October 22 and were perceived by the Americans in the fort who numbered three hundred men with fourteen pieces of cannon. They had already received word about the Hessian detachment. A Hessian officer and drummer approached the fort and relayed the following information to Colonel Green: "The King of England orders his rebellious subjects to lay down their arms; and they are warned, that if they stand to battle, no quarter whatever will be given." Colonel Green's reply is of interest. "We'll see King George damned first—We want no quarter!" The following advice was given by Green to his men. "Fire low, men. They have a broad belt just above the hips. Aim at that."

It was at four o'clock in the afternoon that the attack began, and the fact that the fort had been reduced in size aided the Americans in an indirect way. The Hessians opened up with their cannon and advanced. They found the first entrenchment abandoned and thought the Americans had retreated. This spurred them on and they reached the very fort itself when, due to its curious construction, American crossfire caught them and the results were murderous. Colonel Donop was well marked by his uniform and fell with the rest.

Frank Stewart, who wrote "Notes on Old Gloucester County," quotes Mickle's "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester County" in describing the battle. Mickle said that the Hessians were so close to the main fort when this flanking fire occurred that the waddings from the American rifles were blown entirely through the bodies of the Hessians. Mickle goes on to describe how an attack begun on the west side of the fort was disrupted by the American galleys in the river, resulting in a tremendous loss of men by the Hessians.

### *Count Donop Wounded*

Count Donop was mortally wounded on the field and when approached by M. de Manduit, mentioned above, said to him, "You appear to me a foreigner, sir; who are you?" "A French officer," replied the other. "Je suis content, je meurs entre les mains de l'honneur meme." Donop was removed to the Whitall house, below the fort, and later to another location below Woodbury, where he died. He stated to a friend just before his death: "See here, Colonel, see in me the vanity of all human pride! I have shone in all the courts of Europe, and now I am

dying here on the bank of the Delaware in the house of an obscure Quaker."

The British fleet fared little better than Donop's Hessians. Four frigates, a sloop, and a galley were waiting below Fort Mercer at Hog Island. One of these was the sixty-four-gun frigate Augusta. As soon as they heard the echo of gun fire across the water, they swung into action and sailed toward the fort. The American fleet under Commodore Hazlewood opened fire, and the British attempted to run through the channel between the Pennsylvania shore and Mud Island in order to shell Fort Mifflin. The Augusta was set on fire and drifted to the Jersey shore. Her crew was taken off, and none too soon, for her magazine blew up in the afternoon. The sloop Merlin suffered the same fate and the British were forced to retire.

### *The British Retreat Toward Haddonfield*

A rather interesting tale is told of the retreat of the Hessians at the time they were approaching Haddonfield. A farmer living near the road was pressed into service by the soldiers to transport some of their wounded. He got them all into his cart, but the unfortunate man, in his heightened state of anxiety, had failed to fasten the front part of the cart down. On a hill approaching the village, the weight of the wounded soldiers in the rear upset the balance, and the wounded were thrown into the road. Amid the soldiers swearing in Dutch and the farmer in English, the wrong was put "a-right," and they continued on their way to Cooper's Ferry.

There is a story which in a way serves as a twilight of this battle at Red Bank. It is noted in Snowden's "Reminiscences" and briefly is as follows: A New Jersey town was preparing for a Fourth of July celebration a number of years after the Revolution, and the committee wanted a veteran of the Revolution to speak. An old German was found who said he had "fit and bled in dat revolution." He was chosen and when he got up to speak, he stated he had fought but on the wrong side, and that he was one of the Hessians at Red Bank. The people were irate and would have done him harm but he added quickly—"Mine fellar American citizens—aldo it ish drue dat I vash one of the Hessians, ve vash batly vipt and I vash glat of it. Dat vash a very bat cause of dose Britishers. I ish prout today to pe an American citizen." Thus the crowd was cooled off and the party was continued.

So far the British had failed to gain access to Philadelphia via the Delaware River, but the stinging defeat of Donop only served to make it more imperative to destroy the forts. General Howe proceeded to ring Fort Mifflin on Mud Island with batteries. On Providence Island, facing Fort Mifflin on the Pennsylvania side of the river, mud banks were thrown up which housed five batteries of heavy guns. Also the British fleet brought four sixty-four-gun ships and two forty-gun ships to bear on this same fort. A floating battery of twenty-two twenty-four pounders was moved within forty yards of the fort. Then began what might be called one of the bloodiest battles in this area.

On the tenth of November the British cannon opened up, and for six days there was little silence. On the tenth only the barracks of the fort suffered, but on the eleventh a number of palisades of the fort were reduced to rubble, and one cannon was put out of commission. The firing continued until midnight. Colonel Smith, in command of the fort, was knocked senseless when a cannon ball flew through the chimney of his quarters and bricks flew all over the room. He was taken to Red Bank, and Lieutenant Colonel Russell took over command. On the 12th a two-gun American battery was destroyed, a blockhouse blown up, and the garrison retreated into the main fort. The next day the floating battery appeared and took a heavy toll on the American fort, originally garrisoned by 300 men. A deserter on the 14th gave the British a clue as to how weak the fort was, and on the 15th two men-of-war, the Iris and Somerset, sailed up the east channel to attack the front of the fort. An East Indiaman of twenty twenty-four pounders and a hulk with three twenty-four pounders went up the channel to the west side of the fort to aid the batteries on Providence Island. At ten o'clock in the morning they opened up; even against this tremendous firepower the fort continued to fight back. Within an hour of the attack the only two cannons of the fort which had not been dismounted were put out of service. The palisades around the fort were down and wrecked by nightfall, the blockhouses having been already destroyed. The British vessels were so close that it is said their yardarms almost hung over Fort Mifflin itself. All the men in the fort were sent to Red Bank in the evening, except forty who remained to fight. Captain Talbot was among those remaining and fought even though wounded in the hip and wrist. At midnight no more shelter remained, the fort was

fired, and the heroic remnants of the force retired to Fort Mercer. This was an outstanding battle of courageous men, obstinate to the last, and one of the most heroic episodes of the Revolution. Of the garrison, 250 men were killed or wounded. Thus at midnight on the 15th of November Fort Mifflin fell to the British, a rubble of wood, mud, cannon balls and blood.

### *Cornwallis Crosses the Delaware*

On November 18th, Cornwallis crossed the Delaware at Chester and landed at Billingsport. From thence he marched up to Woodbury with 5,000 men. Washington ordered General Greene (not to be confused with Colonel Green) to advance to Red Bank to save Fort Mercer. General Greene crossed at Burlington, New Jersey, but due to a delay in being joined by reinforcements, he was too late to save Fort Mercer. While Cornwallis was staying at Woodbury, Colonel Green evacuated Fort Mercer, as was thought wise, due to the superior forces of Cornwallis. This evacuation occurred on November 20th, Green destroying the fort.

### *Lafayette in Haddonfield*

However, the British did not get off scot-free. On November 25th the British were in the process of recrossing the Delaware in the area between Great and Little Timber Creeks, when Butler's riflemen under Lieutenant Colonel Richard Butler and Colonel Ellis attacked the outposts of Cornwallis' army. Lafayette was present, but without a command. His letter, dated from Haddonfield on November 26th and probably written in the Indian King, is of great interest. Parts of it are quoted here. "A scout of my men . . . found at two miles and a half of it a strong post of 350 Hessians with field pieces . . . and engaged immediately. We pushed the Hessians more than a half a mile from the place where was their main body, and we made them run very fast . . . I take the greatest pleasure to let you know that the conduct of our soldiers is above all praises. I never saw men as merry, so spirited, or desirous to go on to the enemy." This letter was sent to General Washington shortly after the skirmish. It was on December 1, 1777, that Lafayette was given an active command, and it may truly be said that he won Congressional recognition at Gloucester, New Jersey.

### *British in Woodbury*

An interesting side light on the British stay in Woodbury is given in an extract from Job Whitall's diary, a man who

suffered untold losses to various foraging parties. He writes on November 21, 1777, "I stayed at home on account of ye English soldiers coming here today. They took two mares from me, one sorrel horse out of the stable, the other out of the lot, a brown mare, both with foal, and while ye army was passing they came in and took our bread, pie, milk, cheese, meat, dishes, cups, spoons and then took shirts, sheets, blankets, stockings, breeches and drove our cattle out of ye brick shed." Whitall goes on to describe how, on November 24th, when the British moved off, he went to their camp and found "our big kettle but not our little pot." He also retrieved his Windsor chair from the woods nearby.

### *Simcoe Occupies Haddonfield*

Throughout the winter of '77 and '78 the British and Americans came to blows in various areas of south Jersey, and from these skirmishes have come down to us both amusing and blood-curdling stories. It was in the month of March that the vigor of these forays reached a new pitch between the hostile parties. A British force was encamped at Gloucester at this time, and Major Simcoe, of the Queen's Rangers, had occupied Haddonfield with his group of Tory recruits. General Anthony Wayne had been dispatched to lower New Jersey to gather cattle and horses for the American army at Valley Forge. Simcoe's position was to impede "Mad Anthony," and Howe had reinforced Simcoe with two battalions ferried over the Delaware at Cooper's Ferry. Simcoe sent a detachment to destroy some tar barrels at Timber Creek and to intercept a shipment of rum coming in from the coast of New Jersey. Wayne proceeded down from Mt. Holly toward Cooper's Ferry, and Simcoe pulled out of Haddonfield. A skirmish ensued at the heart of the British defenses near the ferries, which resulted only in the removal of some planks of the Cooper Bridge.

### *Wayne's Headquarters in Haddonfield*

Wayne's headquarters were in Haddonfield for the moment and from here he sent out reconnaissance toward the British at Gloucester. A running fight followed from Gloucester to Haddonfield, and Wayne pulled out of the town. Then occurred an interesting incident which has been passed down to our day. Colonel Ellis and his militiamen had been active in the fighting during the advance of the British on Haddonfield. Miles Sage, a vidette in Colonel Ellis's regiment, and a com-

rade by the name of Chew observed a detachment of cavalry heading toward Haddonfield and both hastened to report to Colonel Ellis at Haddonfield. Chew took the shorter route, swimming his horse over Newton Creek, and on his warning the American forces pulled out of Haddonfield as the enemy moved in. The townspeople put out all their lights in order to mislead the British, but a servant of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, to gratify a curiosity, placed a lighted candle on the window ledge. The house was immediately surrounded, and John Blackwood, son of Mrs. Blackwood, was dragged into the street and questioned as to the disposition of the American regiment.

### *Miles Sage*

At this point, poor Miles Sage, having taken the longer route to Haddonfield, came galloping down the main street from the south and approached the group outside the Blackwood residence, ignorant of the presence of the British. As soon as he opened his mouth and they theirs, there was mutual recognition and Miles wheeled his horse and fled northward through the village. Volley upon volley marked his path, and his horse was wounded and fell in the upper part of town. While trying to disengage from the saddle he was beset upon by the enemy and left for dead. A Scottish officer, coming upon him, had him removed to a small building near the present Indian King. He was found to have thirteen bayonet wounds. Being brought to prepare for death, he exclaimed: "Why, Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He survived his wounds.

### *1778 Battle of Quinton's Bridge*

Thus did spring begin in the year 1778, and a bloody spring it was to be. In the middle of March the southern counties of New Jersey were scenes of bloodshed and bitterness. The people in the Salem area were to feel the British bayonet more than once. Colonel Mawhood of the British forces was stationed in Salem at this time, and on March 18th he sent Major Simcoe with a detachment toward Quinton's Bridge near Salem, in order to clear out the American militia stationed there. The Britishers arrived within half a mile from the place, undetected by the Americans holding the bridge. The British secreted themselves in a brick farmhouse near a bend in the road and then sent a few light horsemen to taunt the Ameri-

cans at the bridge. The Americans became excited and advanced in "higgledly-piggledly" fashion, failing to examine the farmhouse, barn, or swamp nearby. The British burst out upon their flank, and only by the presence of mind of Captain Smith were the Americans enabled to retreat across the bridge. Thirty or forty men were lost in this brief skirmish. Colonel Hand of the Cumberland militia had heard that the British were in Salem, and arrived just in time to open up on the enemy and force them to face about. Captain Smith suffered a loss of hair from his head from grazing bullets, a wound in his loin, and a wounded horse which fell after taking his master across the bridge. Andrew Bacon, of the militia, stood under enemy fire while working furiously with an axe to cut the draw of the bridge. He achieved his purpose, but was crippled for life by a wound he received in attempting to regain the American trenches.

### *British Foraging*

Mawhood's aim in this area was to obtain hay, grain, cattle, and horses for the British, which were sent to Philadelphia by boat from the Salem countryside. A skirmish occurred at Penn's Neck due to this foraging, and Captain Andrew Sinnickson routed the British so completely that one of the British officers lost his hat and cloak. Sinnickson sent these items to the forces in Salem with a message of this nature: "that he had no regret of this sudden departure of the officer, the owner of these articles, but hoped that if he intended another visit into that township he might have the pleasure of detaining him, until they become better acquainted."

### *Massacre at Hancock's Bridge*

The massacre at Hancock's Bridge occurred in close proximity to the Quinton Bridge episode. These two bridges were guarded by small numbers of Americans to prevent the British from free access to the surrounding territory. The British surprised the men in the house of Judge Hancock, near the bridge of his name. According to Johnson's History of Salem—"a full company of men were those persons in that house on that ill-fated night, all wrapt in sleep, worn down with watching, and many of them doomed to sleep the long sleep of death. The hellish mandate was issued at headquarters —'Go—spare no one—put all to death—give no quarters.' These refugees, only to be associated with their brethren, the

imps of the infernal regions, did their best, and glutted their worse than savage passions in the innocent blood of their unoffending neighbors. They killed and desperately mangled, with fiendish ferocity, such whom they saw writhing under the severity of their wounds, and thus destroyed more than two thirds of all who were within that house."

### *Smuggled Goods Pass Through Haddonfield*

Throughout the winter, spring and early summer there was extensive smuggling of sugar, molasses, salt, and other foodstuffs into the state of New Jersey from the coast and points south. The Mullica River was one of the main highways for these commodities; this river joined the ocean a few miles south of Tuckerton. The wagons that carried the material passed through Haddonfield on the way to market in Philadelphia. From Judge Clement we are left an amusing description of this trade. A load of salt hay would conceal barrels of molasses and sugar, or a pile of clams would mask bags of coffee or boxes of tea. All along the route the swamps afforded hiding places. Molasses in hot weather "refused to be kept within the bounds of staves and hoops, and finding vent in some weak place, betrayed its carrier by leaving a stream on the road." It was found that the cool nights were best for this "branch of trade," and between "sun and sun the sound of loaded wagons heard, all understood that the commodity was being transported."

### *British Attack Bordentown*

In May of 1778 the Americans had a number of vessels off Bordentown at Crosswicks Creek. The British sent three vessels and twenty-six smaller craft to Bordentown to destroy these vessels. The Americans burned most of the shipping, so the British attacked Bordentown. The British officers dined at the home of Francis Hopkinson, the master having absented himself, and they were served by the housekeeper, Miss Mary Comely. While the British were there, she found that the troops were robbing the dwelling of her mother and grandmother across the street. She entered their house and cut a piece out of one of the soldier's coats. The thief was found when the troops were formed the following day by a gaping hole in his regimentals, and the stolen articles were subsequently returned. It is interesting to note that Francis Hopkinson was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

During the Bordentown action, the enemy troops murdered four men in cold blood and mortally wounded an old lady named Irdell who was standing in her doorway when they arrived.

### *British Leave Philadelphia*

On June 13th of 1778, the British sent across the Delaware all their entrenching tools which they intended to take with them to New York. Then on June 18th, the British left Philadelphia, 5,000 men going by sea to New York, and the remaining 15,000 retreating by way of New Jersey. Sir Henry Clinton, now in command of the British in Philadelphia, crossed the Delaware at Cooper's Ferry and divided the army so that one wing under Lord Cornwallis marched by way of Columbus to Bordentown, Crosswicks and Allentown, while the left wing under General Knyphausen went by way of Haddonfield, Mt. Holly and Imlaystown. They were all headed for the Raritan River in northern New Jersey where a fleet would take them on to New York.

### *General Knyphausen Leads the British Troops Through Haddonfield*

John Clement describes the withdrawal, especially the female camp followers who were the greatest annoyance to residents along the way. These women would enter the premises, carry off what they wanted, and insult the owner with "lewd conduct and obscene language."

### *Our Heritage from Those Who Fought*

Finally the last of the British and their camp followers marched out of Haddonfield, to meet shortly in battle with the Americans at Monmouth Courthouse. South Jersey had carried its burden well, and now only a few scars of that bitter era are left for our generation. The wreck of the Augusta may still be seen at Red Bank, the Indian King is still standing at Haddonfield, and the remains of the chevaux-de-frise may be found in a museum in the area of Billingsport. But we have other evidence at hand which is more tangible, and that is our Constitution and our form of government. Let us not forget, in our hurry, the Smiths, the Sages, and the Russells who have gone before.

THOMAS MORGAN HOPKINS, 1951

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## THOMAS REDMAN

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the members of the Society of Friends in the colonies found themselves in a peculiar situation. The principle of nonresistance entered so largely into their faith that it was not long after hostilities began that they were accused of sympathy with the enemy. It affected large bodies of influential and wealthy citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A notable instance of this was that of Thomas Redman, the village apothecary, who was also Clerk of the Preparative Meeting of Haddonfield. He read an epistle from the Meeting of Suffering of Philadelphia relating to the members of the Society bearing arms. For this he was arrested and confined in the county jail in Woodbury. The following excerpts from a poem written by James Lane Pennypacker tell the story:

### A BALLAD OF 1777

A little apothecary shop
  Beside a buttonwood tree—
He mixed his squills and ipecac
  With patient industry.

Oh, Thomas was a valiant man,
  Clerk of the Meeting he,
When he proclaimed the Meeting's sense
  Not one would disagree.

* * *

"Who stamps so loud on my doorstoop?
  Who bursts within my door?—
So big and bold a soldier
  I never saw before."

"What does thee want, thou bold soldier?"
  "I want you, Thomas, straight,
Here is the summons of the law,
  Sent by the magistrate.

"Now, Thomas get your coat and hat,
  And bid your wife farewell,
For you must go with me forthwith
  To Woodbury to gaol!"

* * *

"Now tell me true, good magistrate,
  What have I done amiss?"
"Are you the clerk of the Friends' Meeting?"
  And Thomas answered, "Yes."

"Last month you there did read aloud,
  Nor with discretion pause,
A most invidious message that
  Was libellous to our Cause."

"But, prythee, as the Meeting's clerk
  My duty was to read,
And the message was but friendly word
  To Friends in time of need."

"It was seditious, Thomas, wrong,—
  But if loyalty you'll declare
You shall be sent back home tonight
  To wife and children dear."

"I cannot do what thee requires,
  My way it is not clear—"
"Then, Gaoler, lock him up, by God!"
  The magistrate did swear.

* * *

It was eight weeks in Woodbury gaol;
  From out that gloomy place
Thomas was led before the Court
  For trial of his case.

No lawyer came for Thomas there,
  He would not use the law,
But a stranger in the courtroom rose,
  Moved by the scene he saw.

He pleaded well for Thomas, but
  Conviction must be had.
"Guilty!"—"Fine, five shillings!"—thus
  Verdict and sentence said.

"Oh judge, I may not pay the fine,
  My conscience would not be free.
I will go back to gaol." The Friends
  All with his word agree.

But secretly the fine was paid,
  By whom he did not know.
Then said the judge, "The fine is paid,
  And, Thomas, you may go."

Again within his little shop
  Beside the buttonwood tree
He mixed his squills and ipecac
  With patient industry.

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER

"The opening of the War for the Union found New Jersey illy prepared to play her part on the field of battle . . . Devoted to the Constitution which the Legislature had unanimously ratified in December, 1787, this State was ready to exert her influence to peacefully adjudicate the questions pregnant with national disruption . . . On January 29, 1861, the Legislature passed resolutions indorsing Senator Crittenden's compromise plan, or any other constitutional method that might permanently settle the question of slavery."[1]

But, "before the war was over, New Jersey's regimental banners had ripped over bloodsoaked sod in 26 major engagements from Bull Run to Appomattox. There were 40 regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and five batteries of light artillery . . . Casualties in the Civil War exceeded those in all other American wars, including Korea. New Jersey's toll of dead was 218 officers and 6,082 enlisted men, a high percentage of them succumbing to disease.[2]

### *Camden County in the War*

"On the 16th of April, 1861, three days after the Confederates fired upon Fort Sumter, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, a large number of loyal and patriotic citizens of Camden City and County wrote a response to President Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand troops for three months' service, saying that '. . . No differences of political opinion, no badge of diversity upon points of party distinction, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of the Constitution, the maintenance of the laws and the defence of the Flag of our Country.

"Thirty-two companies of infantry were raised in Camden County between the beginning and close of the war, for service under the United States government. With a population according to the census of 1860, of only 34,457, no community perhaps in the country sent a larger proportion of its able-bodied men to fight for the preservation of the Union."

### *Haddonfield Reception in 1864*

"In 1864, determined to give the returning soldiers of New Jersey a suitable reception in their respective counties, the people of Camden County arranged for a reception in Haddonfield, to take place in the grove of John Hopkins, on July 4,

1864. "It was estimated that there were five thousand people present all of whom were amply fed from the bountiful tables prepared under the management of the committee of arrangements.

"The Union League of Camden acted as an escort to the soldiers from Camden City. One feature of the procession was a color guard composed almost entirely of one-armed men. General George M. Robeson made the speech of welcome . . . P. C. Brinck read the Declaration of Independence; Major Calhoun, on the part of the soldiers, returned thanks for the honor done them; Hon. James S. Scovel, C. T. Reed, Rev. Mr. Dobbins made patriotic remarks on the occasion; the ladies were active in their attention to the returned soldiers of the county.

*Camden Auxiliary of the Sanitary Fair*

"The same spirit which prompted the soldiers to go to the front, kindled the noble and generous efforts of devoted and patriotic women at home to aid and contribute to the comfort of the former. They formed the Camden Auxiliary to the Sanitary Fair, which opened in Philadelphia on the 7th of June, 1864 . . . They realized for the work of the Sanitary Commission of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, over one million and eighty thousand dollars . . .

"Large sums came into the treasury of the Commission from the ladies of every quarter of the county. These ladies opened their houses for entertainment of various kinds . . . charades, tableaux, etc. . . The Ladies' Aid Society and other relief associations joined their efforts with the Auxiliary and collected large supplies of clothing, blankets, stockings, and other materials useful to the men in military duty away from home . . . Mr. W. C. Milligan of Haddonfield was an honorary member of the Auxiliary, and the little girls of Haddonfield contributed $82.50."

*Haddonfield Honor Roll*

The following is the complete list, as far as can be obtained from the Grand Army Posts and the sextons of the various cemeteries:

*Methodist Cemetery* (Haddonfield)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Richard Lippincott | John Bakely | Isaac Arterburn |
| David Rumford | Josiah Fish | Franklin Hoops |
| Lewis Rumford | John A. Fish | Wm. McCarty |
| William Henry Nutt | Augustus Bare | Isaac Cade |

*Baptist Cemetery* (Haddonfield)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Fortner | Levi E. Bates | Jacob Dill |
| Samuel Wilson | ...Ashbrook | James Young |
| Samuel Eggman | ...Lawrence | Wm. H. Hoey |
| Silas Gartledge | Lorenzo Jess | John W. Swinker |
| James. Brick | Charles Scott | Alfred Fortner |

*Grand Army of the Republic of Haddonfield*

The THOMAS H. DAVIS POST, No. 53, of Haddonfield, received a charter July 16, 1882, and was organized a few days later, with twenty members, at Clement Hall, in that township. In the summer of 1884 the Post purchased the Hillman School building on Chestnut Street, and fitted it for a hall, and in November of that year occupied it as their place of meeting.

The officers at organization were, P. C. Henry D. Moore; S.V.C., Richard E. Elwell; J.V.C., Henry McConnell; Adjutant, William F. Milliman; Quartermaster, Walter Wayne; Officer of Day, Peter K. Eldridge; Officer of Guard, J. Collins Baker; Surgeon, James P. Young; Chaplain, R. W. Budd.

"The Post Commanders who have served to the present time (1886) have been H. D. Moore, R. E. Elwell and James M. Latimer. The membership in 1886 was about fifty, and the officers were—P.C., W. H. Oakley; S.V.C., R. Wilkins Budd; J.V.C., J. O. Lee; Adjutant, R. E. Elwell; Quartermaster, Gilbert L. Day; Officer of Day, Richard Plum; Officer of Guard, Patrick Haughey; Chaplain, Samuel A. Bates; Surgeon, Joseph P. Busha; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Alfred Anderson.

*Comrades:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacob Asay | Edward F. Magill | Josiah Fowler |
| Miles Bates | George M. Newkirk | Jacob Gehring |
| J. C. Baker | Isiah Kellum | I. K. Haines |
| J. G. Bowker | Henry Day | Thomas Caldwell |
| Joseph Buzby | Julius Smith | William H. Fowler |
| Richard Baxter | J. R. Stevenson | Jacob R. Miller |
| William Cobb | O. B. Tiffany | Thomas McManus |
| Lewis Ristine | William Wagner | G. Norton |
| Hiram Fish | William F. Milliman | H. C. Cuthbert |
| George Harley | Robert Bates | Wm. Pittinger |
| Alfred Hall | George H. Backley | Jim Dowdrick |
| William R. Jones | John William Boyd | Charles H. Smith |
| James M. Latimer | Joel S. Perkins | George Sloan |
| Henry D. Moore | Restore Crispin | Walter Wayne |
| Davis Marshall | John B. Rumford | David D. Winner |

"In whatever else the record may be deficient, it certainly will be found to present conclusive evidences of the superiority

of the troops who represented us in the field. No soldiers in all the armies of the Republic fought with grander courage, or clung more steadfastly or with loftier faith to the Cause, than those who in every combat were girt about with memories of Princeton and Monmouth, and strengthened by the love of liberty that nowhere grows more robustly than on those revolutionary fields. Whether in the East or West, on the march or in the thick of battle; whether leading a forlorn hope or toiling in the trenches, New Jersey troops were found always brave, patient, faithful, obedient. Regarded at first by many commanders with a prejudice almost amounting to contempt, they literally fought their way into universal favor, coming at last to stand with the best and most popular troops of the service . . ."[3]

*Compiled by* BEATRICE STUCKERT

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## HADDONFIELD MONTHLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

In the spring of 1682, a small group of Friends from Ireland came to West New Jersey and established a settlement they named Newton. It was located along Newton Creek near the railroad in present day West Collingswood. In the fall of 1682, a Meeting was established which met first in Mark Newby's cabin. In 1684, a Meeting House was built near the burial ground—which is all that remains of the settlement today. The first settlers, and those who followed, soon spread eastward from Newton.

In 1720 a more central location for a Meeting House was selected in Haddonfield "near John Gill's house by the road" (Haddon Avenue). Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh, who had been Clerk of the Women's Meeting at Newton since 1705, procured a deed from her father, John Haddon, for the Meeting House site. The Deed, dated July 2, 1721, gave an acre of land to the Trustees of Newton Meeting—William Evans, John Cooper, Joseph Cooper and Joseph Cooper, Jr. A log Meeting House was built on the present Fire House site at a cost of approximately $560.00. The first meeting for worship was held on December 12, 1721. For the next 97 years, it was the only place of worship in Haddonfield.

In 1732, John and Elizabeth Estaugh gave an additional one and one-half acres to the Meeting for a burial ground. Trustees for the Meeting then were John Mickle, Thomas

Stokes, Timothy Matlack, Constantine Wood, Joshua Lord, Joseph Tomlinson, Ephraim Tomlinson, Joseph Kaighn, John Hollingshead, Josiah Footer, and William Foster. In 1755, an adjoining one-quarter acre was purchased by the Township (later given to the Meeting) for the burial of the poor. This is still maintained today in the Northwest corner of the burial ground, called "The Glen".

By 1760, larger accommodations were needed. A brick Meeting House was built on the site of the log building, which was moved across Haddon Avenue for use as a shed for horses. Both Meeting Houses served as the Town Hall until the Friends School was built in 1786. During the Revolution, the Meeting House was used as a hospital by British, Hessian and Continental Soldiers.

In 1828, as a result of the teachings of Elias Hicks, the Meeting separated into Orthodox and Hicksite Friends. The two groups continued to meet separately in the Meeting House until 1851 when they separated physically as well as spiritually. The Orthodox Friends bought land directly behind the burial ground and built the present Meeting House on Friends Avenue. The bricks from the old Meeting House were used in the wall, which runs along the burial ground on Haddon Avenue. The Hicksite Friends built their Meeting House at Walnut and Ellis Streets.

After worshipping separately for over one hundred years, the two groups were reunited in 1952. The Orthodox Meeting House was selected by the United Meeting as its place of worship. The Hicksite property and Meeting House were sold to The American Stores Company, with the provision that the hundred year old building be incorporated as the focal point of their new enterprise. In 1956, the Meeting enlarged its facilities, both the Day School and the First Day (Sunday) School, by erecting a building adjacent to the Meeting House. This building was dedicated on March 10, 1957.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

For nearly a century religious activities in Haddonfield were confined to the Society of Friends. In the summer of 1817 Rev. John Sisty, a Philadelphia merchant and ordained Baptist minister, began to preach on the second and fourth Sundays in the Grove Schoolhouse. This beginning of the First Baptist Church of Haddonfield started with the desire of Letitia and Joseph Evans, Sarah and Charles Kain and Hannah

Clement to have a church near enough to attend regularly. The first service was held August 17, 1817, and these meetings had such marked success that the Haddonfield Baptist Church was organized June 11, 1818, with ten members of whom Charles Kain, Joseph Evans, Isaac Smith, Zaccheus Logan and David Vanderver were selected as Trustees to take title to a lot purchased from the heirs of Elizabeth West. This lot was located on Kings Highway East (opposite the Haddonfield Memorial High School) and here a brick Meeting House was built by November of the same year. The Ceremony of Baptism in these early days was celebrated at Evans Mill Pond.

The Rev. Sisty was called to the pastorate and remained for twenty years until he resigned in 1837. In 1837 a frame addition was built onto the church and in 1839 the church was incorporated. In 1852, after prolonged opposition on the part of the older members, the old church was torn down and under the pastorate of Rev. A. S. Patton a new Byzantine type church of brown stone was erected. It had a tall tower and the retired Rev. Sisty donated the bell for it. This church was in turn succeeded by the present Gothic structure located up town on Kings Highway East. This present building was completed in 1886.

Rev. Robert F. Young became the Pastor in 1861 for the next twenty-three years. During his pastorate the membership increased from 217 to 406. Also during this period a marked missionary zeal led to the establishment of five missions: Ellisburg, Hillman, Mt. Ephraim, Magnolia and Somerdale.

Following the death of Rev. Young, Dr. Henry A. Griesemer, who was helpful in the founding of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, became pastor. He sponsored the building of chapels for these mission churches which were then meeting in schools. Dr. Griesemer agreed with Rev. Robert Young's opinion that the church should be more centrally located and land was secured and the present church (mentioned in the previous paragraph) was opened October 17, 1886. The brown stone used in the back and sides of the present church was from the former Byzantine church building. In 1887 a parsonage was purchased on Kings Highway at the head of Chestnut Street. This was later sold and the Linden Avenue parsonage purchased.

The following organizations have also contributed to the success of the church: the Baptist Social Circle founded in 1876, the Ladies Aid Society founded in 1885, the Thimble Club founded in 1903, and the Women's Union in 1945.

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The First Baptist Church of Haddonfield 1818-1961, prepared by the Church in 1961.

## HADDONFIELD METHODIST CHURCH

About noon on a June day in 1772 Francis Asbury arrived in Haddonfield to hold a preaching meeting. As he wrote in his journal, he "addressed a few attentive hearers who seemed somewhat affected by the truths of God." In the years immediately following, others who were connected with the preaching meetings in Haddonfield were Phillip Ebert, Caleb Pedicord, Ezekiel Cooper, Freeborn Garretson and Benjamin Abbott,

all of them distinguished names connected with early Methodism. The preaching meetings continued irregularly until about 1829 when a man by the name of Richard Stafford of Chews Landing moved to Haddonfield. Because services were not held here in town often, Mr. Stafford continued to worship in the Chews Landing Methodist Meeting House. Desiring a church more convenient than Chews Landing, Richard Stafford arranged with a preacher from Camden to hold a prayer meeting in the Grove Schoolhouse. From then on, Haddonfield became a station on the Burlington circuit and meetings were held in the schoolhouse regularly.

From the small beginning in the Grove Schoolhouse, the Society had a healthy growth and soon began to feel the need for its own house of worship. In the summer of 1835 the first Methodist Church building was erected on the plot of ground that is now the Methodist Cemetery on Kings Highway near the top of Mann's Hill. The membership grew and the church flourished until 1843 when Haddonfield was made a separate charge with the Rev. George A. Raybold as the first pastor. In 1852 the Quarterly Conference authorized the Official Board to procure a new site for the church, nearer to the center of the growing village, and to put up a new building. In 1856 ground was purchased on the northeast corner of Grove Street and Kings Highway East and the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1857. This building still stands as the hall of the Haddon Fortnightly. The membership at this time was approximately 140. The church continued to grow and in 1860, under the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob B. Graw, the Glendale Mission Church was organized.

In the spring of 1909 the Rev. Pennington Corson was appointed to the church and charged with the responsibility of leading in the effort to provide for a more eligible location and a more effective edifice. The church had by then grown to a membership of more than 320. The early success of the new enterprise was assured by a generous contribution from Mr. Henry D. Moore of Haddonfield. Ground was purchased on Warwick Road near Kings Highway and in October of 1911 the cornerstone was laid. The church was dedicated thirteen months later on November 3, 1912.

The new building served the congregation until 1955 when a disastrous fire destroyed most of the building on October 26th. On the following Sunday a congregation of more than a thousand people gathered in the auditorium of the Haddon-

field Memorial High School where the decision was made to rebuild as soon as possible on the same site. This was done and a new church building (the fifth that the Methodist congregation have known) was consecrated in October 1958. The church presently enjoys a membership of approximately 2700 with the Rev. Robert L. Jenks as the pastor.

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Historical Statement of the Haddonfield Methodist Church, prepared by the Church 1962.

Methodism in Haddonfield, published by Haddonfield Methodist Church on its 100th Anniversary October 1929.

## GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

According to the journal of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey for 1842, the Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, rector of Trinity Church, Moorestown, New Jersey, began holding services and preaching in Haddonfield on September 5, 1841. These services were held in the Grove Schoolhouse.

On Monday, April 4th, Bishop Doane visited Haddonfield and preached in the evening in the Baptist meeting house. It was his intention to lay the cornerstone of the church building, but he was prevented by a severe rainstorm. A lot had been purchased, and on March 28, 1842, was conveyed by John Clement to Joseph Fewsmith and Charles D. Hendry, M.D., trustees for the congregation. On April 11th the cornerstone was laid with appropriate services by Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, the rector in charge. The building was consecrated by Bishop Doane, September 29, 1842, being the "Festival of St. Michael and all the Angels." The church was admitted to the convention in 1843.

The Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson continued to hold services in Haddonfield until he resigned his parish in Moorestown. He was succeeded at the latter place in 1846 by the Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, who also officiated at Haddonfield. In 1848 Rev. Franklin was succeeded by Rev. X. P. La Baugh, who remained in charge until 1850. In the autumn of this year the Rev. I. M. Bartlett, rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Gloucester, became responsible for the services. In 1854 he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Hallowell, and for the first time in its history the church became independent of other parishes for ministerial services. During Rev. Hallow-

ell's rectorship an addition was made to the church building, rendered necessary by the increase of membership. Rev. Hallowell resigned the parish in December 1865 and was succeeded in March 1866 by Rev. Gustavus M. Murray.

In September 1871 ground was broken for the erection of a rectory on the lot immediately adjoining the church. The building was finished and occupied by the rector and his family on March 3, 1872. In 1885 the auditorium underwent extensive alterations, pending the accumulation of funds for a new structure. With the zealous endeavors of the parishioners, this was soon realized and the present church building was erected in 1891. The original church building was moved back on the lot and became the parish house. A new rectory was finished in 1961. The present congregation numbers approximately 850 members.

## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first religious meeting of the Presbyterians of Haddonfield and vicinity was held in Jacob Fowler's Hall at the northwest corner of Haddon Avenue and Kings Highway in April 1858. These meetings were continued from time to time under the direction of the Rev. Daniel Stewart and Rev. Samuel J. Baird, but no definite action to organize a regularly established congregation was taken until 1871. In that year a petition was presented to the Presbytery at Salem for permission to organize a church. On November 22, 1871, under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Presbytery twenty-one members were organized under the title The First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield. These charter members were: David and Rebecca Roe, Ella C. Roe, Joseph B. and Mary E. Tatem, William Anderson, Eliza Anderson, James Anderson, Jr., Eliza N. Anderson, Rebecca Jane Anderson, James Anderson, John Anderson, Mary S. Williams, Sarah Hubbs, William Henderson, Henry and Mary Craig, Thomas and Sarah Witherow, Mary Harter, and Louisa W. Veatch. Messrs. David Roe and Joseph Bright Tatem were elected Ruling Elders.

After a period of two years the congregation was able to purchase a lot on the Kings Highway for a church building. In November 1872 Rev. E. D. Newberry was installed as the first pastor. In July 1873 the cornerstone was laid for the church edifice and the main auditorium was completed the following year. The original church building was completed

and dedicated in August 1882, the location being where the Westminster House now stands.

In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer Moore made known their wish to erect a new church building as a memorial to their son, Gilbert Henry Moore, an offer which was accepted with deep gratitude. The cornerstone was laid in June 1906 and the building was dedicated in 1908.

During the years since the organization of the church, there have been nine regularly called pastors, namely: Edwin D. Newberry (1872-1879), Julius E. Werner (1881-1893), W. W. Casselberry (1894-1904), William Allen, Jr. (1904-1915), Joseph B. C. Mackie (1917-1920), Robert Hugh Morris (1921-1942), Raymon M. Kistler (1943-1946), Bryant M. Kirkland (1946-1957), Thomas P. Lindsay (1957-present).

The Kay property at King's Highway and Chestnut Street, now used as a parking lot, was purchased in 1921; the part facing Kings Highway was later sold for the erection of the Haddonfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company which is now the Camden Trust Company Bank.

The present addition to the church sanctuary was erected in 1948 as a memorial to members of the congregation who served in World War II. The present Christian Education Building was dedicated in January 1954. Westminster House, which was the residence for the minister, is now used for various meetings and other functions of the church. The present manse is located on Warwick Road. In March of 1954 a tract of ground near Medford, New Jersey, containing thirty-one acres was presented to the congregation and is currently used for day camps and other recreational purposes for the youth of the church and other groups in the area.

Through the years the congregation has extended aid to other struggling young churches of the area, many of which are long since self-sufficient and flourishing. These have included the communities of Audubon, Barrington, Collingswood, Haddon Heights, Ashland, Somerdale, Woodcrest, and Cherry Hill.

From the original twenty-one members the congregation has grown to more than 2800 members.

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A Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield, New Jersey, prepared by the Church in 1962.

## MOUNT PISGAH A. M. E. CHURCH

For many years the followers of the A. M. E. (Afro-Methodist Episcopal) faith who lived in Haddonfield had to travel to Lawnside for their religious services. This was the nearest church and was called the Mount Pisgah A. M. E. Church of Snow Hill (now Lawnside). This church had a very large membership among the residents of Lawnside and it was very interested in aiding the establishment of other churches for the colored people who lived in the area. With encouragement from the church the Haddonfield members decided to build their own church here in town. During the year 1885 the Haddonfield members commenced to meet in the Grove Schoolhouse to hold services and to start raising funds to build their own church. The Grove Schoolhouse was donated by William E. Hopkins in 1809 to the Village of Haddonfield for the purpose of a free and public school with a provision that people of any religious group or denomination would be able to use this building for worship. The A. M. E. members held their services there between the years 1885 and 1887 when they organized the Mount Pisgah A. M. E. Church of Haddonfield. They purchased a lot on Ellis Street and erected their church building around 1887. The original building is still standing and its membership still active at the present time. The Rev. J. E. Lee has been the pastor for the last three years and ministers to a membership of approximately sixty-five.

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## MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

The Mount Olivet Baptist Church traces its origin back to 1891 when Mrs. Mary A. Rodney of Haddonfield, Mr. George W. Holiday and Mr. James Johnson (both of Philadelphia) met in Mrs. Rodney's home at 166 Ellis Street and held a prayer meeting. After a short length of time it was no longer convenient to continue the meetings at her home. They then moved to the home of a Mr. Seth Timms on Potter Street. In February of 1892 the group moved their prayer meetings to the Grove Schoolhouse on the corner of Grove and Lake Streets. It was here that the church was organized with new converts from the Shiloh Baptist Church and the First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

The young church sought assistance from the First Baptist Church of Haddonfield and was advised by the pastor, H. A. Greisemer, to reorganize under the supervision of the First Baptist Church. This was undertaken and completed on April 29, 1892. At this time the church numbered about twelve members, among whom were Mary A. Rodney, Susan Robinson, Thomas Hill, Seth Timms, Catherine Watts, Grace Coates, George Holiday, James Johnson, Gertrude Rodney (daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Rodney) and several others.

In June of 1893 the Rev. Jeremial P. Gregory accepted a call and took charge of the church. From this time there was increasing interest and the membership grew considerably. On June 25, 1896, the church was recognized and taken into fellowship of the Camden Baptist Association. It was at this time that the present church building was erected.

The history of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church cannot be complete without the mention of Mr. B. F. Fowler who acted as Treasurer of the Building Fund and as a Standing Trustee to the church. Mrs. H. E. Crawford is also remembered for her dedication to the mission work of this church.

Succeeding the Rev. Gregory came the Rev. W. L. Johnson in 1907. Under his leadership the Sunday School rooms were added to the church edifice. Following this, the Rev. H. H. Mitchel served from 1912 to 1915 and the Rev. William Boone served from 1915 to 1922. A list of the later ministers includes the Rev. J. B. Randolph, the Rev. William Brew, and the Rev. Richard Watkins. On March 9, 1938, the Rev. Jesse H. Talton was called as pastor and has held this position to the present day.

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The Mount Olivet Baptist Church 1892-1945, privately printed by the Church during its 53rd Anniversary.

## CHRIST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

Christ Methodist Protestant Church, at Belmont Avenue and Prospect Road, was organized in Batesville (Batesville refers to the section along Kresson Road in the vicinity of the present Kress Tavern) on February 9, 1913, with seventeen members. Meetings were held there for a short time and then transferred to the hall on the third floor of the building that stood at the northwest corner of Haddon Avenue and Kings Highway East. The congregation worshiped in this room until May 1915 when the chapel on the present site was

completed. Sometime during the 1920's the chapel was enlarged to provide room for the Primary Department of the Sunday School. The church is presently ministered to by the Rev. Marshall Weatherby and has a membership of approximately one hundred.

## EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Savior is a relatively recent church to the Borough of Haddonfield. The year 1927 marked the date a Lutheran Church was established. A year earlier, specifically the summer of 1926, the Mission Board from Pennsylvania canvassed Haddonfield and Westmont. The survey indicated a need for a church. On August 21, 1927, a meeting was held in a vacant store on Haddon Avenue. The Rev. U. S. G. Bertolet, Superintendent of the Board of Home Missions of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, conducted the meeting. The following Sunday the first service was held, preceded by the first session of the Sunday School. During the week, on the evening of August 25, a group consisting of Messrs Albert C. Garber, Jr., William J. Schroeder, Sr., Joseph H. Proudfoot, Sr., Henry Rohfling, Frank Harmer, and Jacob Schettler met with Dr. Bertolet to form the first executive committtee to consider the interests of the group. These men together with Messrs. Charles G. Koerner, Theodore P. Fox and Herbert G. Mentel composed the first Church Council.

At a meeting on September 8, 1927, an application for a charter was made. The name chosen for the proposed congregation was the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Savior. This was named after the church at Allegheny Avenue and "D" Street in Philadelphia in as much as several of the charter members were formerly affiliated there. On October 30th the constitution was formally adopted.

After serious consideration as to location, a lot was purchased from a Mr. L. H. Sinquett on the corner of Wood Lane and Wayne Avenue. The group next purchased the steel framework of the building formerly used as the Chapel of All Faiths at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. The cornerstone was laid December 11, 1927, within six weeks after the final organization and adoption of a constitution. There were forty-six members at this time. The Rev. Benjamin C. Lotz was called as the first pastor, serving the congregation for two years. During his pastorate the church became one of the group to form the New Jersey Conference

of the same Synod. Rev. Lotz was succeeded by the Rev. Claude E. Schick, who served until 1932. The third pastor was the Rev. Donald F. Irvin. This was Pastor Irvin's first congregation and he was destined to serve his parishioners for the next twenty-one years.

In 1933 the property at 252 Ardmore Avenue was purchased to serve as a parsonage until 1939, when a house at 201 Rhoads Avenue was purchased to become the new parsonage and remains so to the present time. By the end of 1937, the Tenth Anniversary Year, the church congregation had grown in numbers to almost three hundred members.

In July 1938 plans were submitted for improving the church building including a spire and brick veneering of the walls to make the building a colonial structure. Also, an additional Sunday School wing was projected. The Rededication Service was held on January 21, 1940. In 1950 a committee was formed to discuss the needs of the parish relative to additional space required for the educational program. By April 1951 the church and parsonage were entirely debt free.

In 1953 Pastor Irvin received a call to become a professor at Chicago Lutheran Seminary. On September 1, 1953, the Rev. Floyd A. Paules was called to serve as the fourth pastor of the Church of Our Savior. The membership of the church continued to grow and it became quickly apparent that larger accommodation would be necessary. As a first step for increased service to its members and to the community, a building at 208 Wayne Avenue, bordering the church property, was purchased. The preliminary plans for a parish wing were reevaluated. A groundbreaking ceremony was held on Sunday, July 17, 1955, on the site where the Parish Educational Building was to be erected, and the building was dedicated on Sunday, September 30, 1956.

The Ladies Auxiliary was organized in October 1927 with nine charter members to cover the women's work of the church. In January of 1943 this group gave way to a new name, the Parish Society, and a streamlined program of presenting a united front in the women's program of the church. The Luther League, a center of young people's activities, was organized in January 1929. The Brotherhood, a men's organization for service and fellowship, was also formed during these early years of the church's history.

The Rev. Paules has continued as the pastor of the church to the present time, and the Church of Our Savior has continued to grow both in grace and number.

*Bibliography:*

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Savior, Haddonfield, New Jersey, prepared by the Church in 1962.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

A small group of Christian Scientists held its first meeting, preliminary to organizing First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haddonfield, New Jersey, on October 20, 1930, at the home of one of the group. In November, the property at 405 Haddon Avenue was rented, including ample room for the Sunday School and Reading Room; and the first regular service was held on Sunday, December 20, 1930, with 94 in attendance and 40 pupils enrolled in the Sunday School.

In March, 1931, the church was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, as First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haddonfield, New Jersey, a Branch of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. In November of that same year lots were purchased on the corner of Kings Highway East and Sylvan Lake Avenue, and Mr. George Savage, Architect, was engaged to design the new edifice. The cornerstone was laid on February 2, 1932, and the first service held in the new edifice on July 10, 1932. With the completion of the Sunday School later that year, the first Sunday School services were conducted November 6, 1932. Prior to this date, Sunday School services were held temporarily in the Haddon Fortnightly building.

The Reading Room was moved from the church to a downtown location in 1936 and to its present ground-floor location at 19 South Haddon Avenue in 1954. It is air conditioned and has been redecorated.

The church was dedicated on June 16, 1957. (Christian Science churches cannot be dedicated until entirely free from debt.)

In the fall of 1962 the Sunday School expanded to two full sessions held at 9:30 and 11:00 A.M. for pupils up to the age of twenty years.

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An Historical Sketch of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haddonfield, New Jersey, prepared by the Church, 1962.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING

The recorded history of organized Roman Catholicism in Haddonfield goes back before 1900 when residents traveled

to Lawnside to attend year-round outdoor Masses along with worshipers from surrounding areas. The Masses were celebrated by priests who traveled over from Philadelphia and Trenton. In 1897 the church in Haddon Heights, Saint Rose of Lima, was built and for many years Haddonfield Catholics attended the services there.

As the Haddonfield members of Saint Rose of Lima Church grew in number, they felt that they should have their own church in Haddonfield. Subsequently they started to meet in the firehouse of the town. This was considerably more convenient, but had the disadvantage of rather limited space because by now the membership numbered about thirty parishioners.

Growing continually, the church then moved to the Odd Fellows Hall and finally to the Haddon Fortnightly. The Fortnightly had originally been the Methodist Church and was much more spacious and suitable for holding Mass. All during this period the Haddonfield church was served as a Mission of Saint Rose of Lima in Haddon Heights. The priests were also from the Haddon Heights church.

Finally in 1935 the Mission Church of Christ the King was made a parish and the then Rev. Joseph B. McIntyre was installed as its pastor. In 1939 Rev. Patrick Flaherty became the resident curate and plans were begun for the building of a new church and school. A lot was purchased on Hopkins Avenue and the cornerstone was laid on Mothers Day in 1941. It was completed and the new church was dedicated on November 30, 1941, with Bishop Bartholomew J. Eustace presiding. Since 1941 to the present time the church has continued to grow and prosper and is fortunate to still have the Rev. Joseph B. McIntyre as its pastor.

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## EARLY HOMES OF HADDONFIELD

"Some folks say that old buildings, like old people, have their treasured memories, and once every 200 years, if the night is crisp, and the moon just right, you may catch echoes of a stirring past."

It is hoped that the stories of houses, in the following pages, will serve not only as a guide to the village of by-gone days, but will give some idea of the lives, the ideals, ambitions and accomplishments, of the folks whom these buildings housed.

They are grouped according to the location they represent:

A—Along Kings Highway.

B—The Birdwood section.

C—West Kings Highway and outlying points.

D—Potter Street.

## ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The prevailing architectural style of Haddonfield's earlier homes was naturally Georgian, derived from the style used in the smaller homes in England, of brick or frame. Since the simpler homes had to adopt a plan functional to their needs, it follows that there were about three types used in a small community such as Haddonfield:

1. The balanced plan—rooms on each side of a central stair hall, with open stairway.
2. The same plan, except that the stair, instead of being open, was enclosed with the walls.
3. A plan with the hall at the side, with stairs open, or stairs between walls, with access at the side to the front room, and at the rear to the middle room and the kitchen.

Whatever ornament or detail there was in the interiors was used on the fireplace mantels, and on the trim around the doors and windows and stairway.

The exteriors were severely plain. The details were at the cornices, the entrances, the dormer windows, and the shutters and trim at the windows. The roofs were generally (A) type, the long side to the street. For exterior materials, wood frame, brick, and a native brownstone were used.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF MOUNTWELL

BY JULIA B. GILL

The history of Mountwell, the first home and estate within the present limits of Haddonfield, begins in England, where, on March 3, 1676, Francis Collins, afterward our first white settler, signed with many others "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America." This act was either in anticipation of purchase or may have been warranted by some land transaction earlier than any of which we have knowledge.

On June 2, 1677, an Indenture was made between William Penn, Gawen Lawry and Edward Byllinge of the one part, and Francis Collins, of Ratliff in the parish of Stepney in the county of Middlesex, Richard Mew and John Bull, whereby for the sums of 200, 100, and 50 pounds, respectively, being the sums for which Edward Byllinge was indebted to them, Francis Collins and his two associates became the owners of a large tract of unsurveyed land in West New Jersey. This transaction confirmed him as a proprietor.

About a year later, the exact date not being known, Francis Collins came to America with his wife Sarah Mayham, his son Joseph, and his daughters Sarah, Rebecca, Priscilla, Margaret and Elizabeth. He was by trade a bricklayer and was a builder of brick structures. Their first home was at Burlington, where they appear to have remained about four years.

Recalling that in 1677 he had become the owner of certain rights in unsurveyed lands, we find that on October 23, 1682, Francis Collins located five hundred acres of land in Newton Township, bounded on the west side by the King's Road. Two days after, he made another and adjoining survey of four hundred and fifty acres. This great estate of nine hundred and fifty acres extended from Cooper's Creek toward the settlement of Newton, covering a distance of a mile and a half and including a large part of the present Westmont. It lay on both sides of the King's Road for a distance of nearly a mile from the present Ellis Street toward Haddon Heights. The second purchase, four hundred and fifty acres, passed to Francis Collins' daughter, Sarah Dimsdale, intimate friend of Elizabeth Haddon, and on April first, 1725, it was sold by her and so passed out of the Collins family.

Our special interest concerns the first purchase of five hundred acres, for here he built a home. In accordance with the English custom of having some particular name for each

person's estate, he named his estate Mountwell. His house was built on the hill south of the King's Road about where 310 Center Street now stands. To know beyond doubt just how that house looked would be a great satisfaction to us. Judge Clement, in his "First Settlers of Newton Township," gives the opinion that the dwelling of Francis Collins was in all probability only a rude wigwam; but when we recall his trade and the records of various brick buildings he had erected in England and at Burlington, we may venture to hold a different opinion from that of Haddonfield's venerated historian. About twenty-five years ago the Haddonfield Tribune published a photograph of the Mountwell residence together with the tradition that it was built previous to 1700. It was a brick building, and it requires no stretch of fancy to believe it was the house erected by Francis Collins and the earliest residence of any white man in the present Haddonfield.

But there was no Haddonfield then, and the home of Francis Collins was isolated, five miles from the little village of Newton and without intermediate settlements. Its loneliness may be realized by examination of Thomas Sharp's map made eighteen years later, which shows but five houses between Mountwell and Newton. The Mountwell residence was narrow and long, the inside doors were painted white, and there was a large fireplace in the living room. At the southerly side of the house was a frame kitchen with a brick floor, and outside the corner of this frame kitchen was a good cistern with fine willow trees hanging over it. There was a well also, but the water was too deep to be reached. Fine shrubbery of lilac bushes and other varieties grew about the house. One of the members of this Society used to visit at this house about 1856; and though at that time she knew nothing of its history, she recalls having the impression that the house was very old.

The period of Francis Collins' actual residence at Mountwell was quite brief, probably only seven years, from 1682 to 1689. His wife died shortly after their arrival in America, and on December 21, 1686, he married Mary Budd, daughter of Thomas Budd, an early settler and large landed proprietor, and widow of Dr. John Gosling, a merchant and practicing physician of Burlington. She was thirty years younger than Francis Collins, and probably preferred the vicinity of Burlington as a place of residence, for in 1690, as shown by a deed, they were living in Northampton Township, Burlington County, and there is no evidence that they ever again lived at Mountwell. It is much to be feared that Judge John Clement's

charming account of the arrival of Elizabeth Haddon at Mountwell, as the guest of Francis Collins until her own home could be made ready, is not strictly accurate. It must have been Joseph Collins, his son, who was her host.

It appears from recorded documents that, upon the second marriage of Francis Collins, Mountwell was involved in a trust dated December 21, 1686, to Robert Dimsdale and John Budd, for the use of any children that might be born of this marriage. This was done to guard against the operation of the law of descent in force at that day, which gave the oldest male child all the real estate of which the parent died seized. This trust was abrogated ten years later when the father, in connection with his wife and the trustees, conveyed Mountwell to his son Joseph by deed dated November 18, 1696; and in 1717 the children by the second marriage released all their rights in this estate to their half brother. An old deed in the possession of the writer tells of these agreements, and it may be interesting to quote here the exact language.

"This Indenture made the Seventeenth Day of the twelfth month called February In the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and twenty-four Between Joseph Collins of the Township of Newton in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Jersey Yeom; and Katherine his wife of the one Part and John Estaugh of the sd. Township County and Province aforesd Yeom: of the other part Whereas Francis Collins father of ye sd. Joseph Did by Virtue of Indenture of Lease and Release Bearing Date the first and Second days of June Anno Domini 1677 Purchased of Edward Billing and trustees four Seventh Parts of a Propriety of land In West New Jersey in America and Pursuant to the Constitutions of the sd Province had Laide out & Surveyed unto him In ye aforsd Right five Hundred acres of Land In ye sd Township of Newton aforsd Called Mount Well And Whereas the said Francis Collins by Reason of a Marriege Intended Between him and Mary Gosling Did by Virtue of Indenture Bearing Date the twenty-first day of December Anno Domini 1686 Trypartite Between him sd Mary Gosling Robert Dimsdale & James Budd as Persons in trust Convey and make over unto them by way of Joynture and to the heirs of her Today by ye sd Francis ye afresd five hundred acres of Land And Whereas by Virtue of Indentures Bearing Date the first day of the twelfth month Anno Domini 1716 and Standeth upon Record In the Records of Gloucester County In Book A folio 76 sd Francis Collins & Mary his wife for the Consideration therein

mentioned hath Conveyed and Confirmed ye sd Mount Well unto ye sd Joseph Collins and unto his heirs and assigns for Ever as allso by Virtue of a Release dated the twenty-second Day of Aprill Anno Domini 1717 and Standeth upon Record in sd Book in folio 78 John Collins Francis Collins Junie Thomas Kimball & Mary his Wife the heirs of the sd Mary Collins Widdow & Relict of the sd Francis Collins have sufficiently Released & Relinquished their Right & Title that they might have claimed by Reason of ye Deed of Trust by Way of a Joynture....."; and then the indenture relates a transaction by which Joseph Collins and his wife sold to John Estaugh two hundred and twenty-seven acres of "ye mount Land."

Joseph Collins and his wife, Katherine Huddleston, resided at Mountwell from the time of their marriage, 7 mo. 1st, 1698, until Joseph's death, 7th mo. 13th, 1741, and the brick house witnessed the birth and growth of the grandchildren of its builder. Joseph and his wife executed to their son, Benjamin, a deed for a portion of the Mountwell tract fronting on the south side of the King's Road, retaining to themselves a life estate therein. We will not follow the fortunes of this part of the original tract, since it did not include the home nor what we know now as Mountwell Woods.

In 1735 Joseph Collins and his wife conveyed to their daughter, Rebecca, and her husband, Samuel Clement, another part of the Mountwell tract. This part extended from the King's Road southwardly to a line running from Cooper's Creek westwardly. The consideration for this was £100, and the annual payment was £10 so long as either parent survived. This was the home tract and upon this property Samuel Clement and his wife, Rebecca Collins, lived for many years, and the brick house, now of venerable age, welcomed great grandchildren and great great grandchildren, and sped them on their way to their own homes and experiences.

When Samuel Clement and his wife passed away, the old house and the part of the Mountwell estate that was theirs evidently remained in the Clement family for many years. Nearly three quarters of a century later, some time between 1826 and 1829, John Gill 4th, a direct descendant of Francis Collins through his son Joseph and Joseph's daughter, Rebecca Clement, became by purchase from Samuel Clement, called in the records Samuel Clement the Elder, the owner of 130 acres of the Mountwell tract, including the old house, and there he went to reside. Through some flaw of procedure John

Gill 4th did not secure a perfected title deed until September 1, 1838. The place was known in the Gill family as "the hill farm," the name Mountwell having almost disappeared from memory. John Gill 4th lived there until 1844, during which time John Gill 5th and William Gill were born there, and his wife Sarah Hopkins, great great grand-daughter of Ebenezer Hopkins, died. In 1844 John Gill 4th removed from "the hill farm" to the Gill residence on King's Highway, and with his departure the old brick house on the Mountwell estate saw its last of private family life, and for the first time in one hundred and sixty-two years experienced occupation by those who were not of direct descent from its builder.

For a few years tenants occupied the staunch old home, and on March 23, 1854, John Gill 4th sold the property, 130 acres and the home to the following persons: Walter D. Bell, William W. Fleming, Samuel Richards, all of Philadelphia, and William Coffin of Newton Township, who formed the organization known as the Haddonfield Land and Improvement Company. Later a Pleasuring Ground was carried on there by Jesse Peyton and Charles Shinn. This place occupied about twelve acres. It was enclosed by a fine, high, fence of close, wide boards with pointed tops. Visitors paid an entrance fee and found inside a one-story house about 75x25 feet, covered over, for enjoyment and shelter in stormy weather, while for sunny days there was a long open platform for dancing down near the stream. There was also a short race course, and a place for rifle shooting. The men who composed the Haddonfield Land and Improvement Company entertained the hope of building up a town on their tract, and they laid off a place for a railroad station. But their project failed of success. The tract went into litigation and passed through the hands of several owners. About 1869 and 1870 the owners were Henry Simons and his wife, Caroline. Apparently they represented the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company. They and others were defendants in a suit and Henry Allen was plaintiff. Randall E. Morgan, Sheriff of Camden County, gave to Henry Allen, the plaintiff, a deed for all the property January 22, 1870.

Happy times came again to the old brick house when on July 6, 1870, Henry Allen sold Mountwell to Rev. T. Maxwell Reilly, and on March 29, 1871, his school, St. John's Academy, removed there from Burlington. Various additions and improvements were made to the old house, but it still preserved its ancient quality. Rev. Edward M. Reilly tells of having occupied a room on the top floor that had never been lathed

and plastered. It was papered overhead with newspapers, and he recalls one that bore a date in 1844.

For nearly two centuries the old house had withstood the wear of time, a silent spectator of changes of customs, manners, and modes of thought. But tragedy was soon to overtake it. On or about April 15, 1872, it was destroyed by fire, and the most ancient landmark of Haddonfield passed away forever.

In June, 1909, a portion of the Mountwell tract became by purchase the property of the Borough of Haddonfield, and a second purchase was made by the Borough in October, 1915. Neither purchase included the site of Francis Collins' home, and on this spot now stands the residence of John S. Makin. The vast tracts of Francis Collins have been divided and subdivided through the years, and our beautiful town has grown up in its strength and dignity on his acres that were in his time a wilderness. But our own Mountwell Woods, with its fine old trees, charming ravines and grassy slopes, perpetuates the name of the first estate in Haddonfield, and keeps alive the story of our first white settler, Francis Collins.

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## THE HIP-ROOF HOUSE

### No. 23 Ellis Street

A little frame house of four rooms, two above and two below, stands at No. 23 Ellis Street, and is known as the oldest in Haddonfield to be used continuously as a dwelling — now started in its third century. Though it has a gambrel roof, somewhere through the years it became known as the hip-roof house. Destruction or removal was prevented when it became the property, in 1962, of the Historical Society of Haddonfield, with funds contributed by citizens interested in its preservation.

The facts of its origin are meager. Records show that in 1752 Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh purchased the house from the estate of Samuel Mickle, deceased. At her death in 1762, Elizabeth left it in her will to her kinswoman, Sarah Hopkins, wife of the late Ebenezer Hopkins, Elizabeth's nephew. According to the records of John Clement in his history of the First Settlers in Newton Township N.J., Samuel Mickle settled in Haddonfield with his wife Elizabeth Cooper in 1708. It is believed that the house may have been built at this time.

Tradition says that the house once stood at the northeast corner of the Kings Road and Tanner's Lane. Whether moved from the west side of Tanner, we do not know, though there is definite record that by 1820 it occupied the lot that is now 227 Kings Highway, just to the west of the Indian King, and that it was then known as the Estaugh-Hopkins house. The dwelling was moved in 1836 to its present location, to assist in providing space for three brick houses, yet standing, at 227, 229, and 231, built by General John Clement for his three daughters.

About 1852, through interested friends, the place became the home of Mary Allen, who is yet remembered as the most famous cook and caterer the town has ever known, a wonderful woman who devoted her life to a crippled niece Polly. From that date on, it was the Cook Mary Allen house. Wedding parties of eighty years ago were arranged or delayed so that she could cater them, and Election Suppers were incomplete without her. No matter how carefully the fire in the cookstove had been made, preparatory to her coming, her first act on arrival was to sit down on the kitchen floor, draw out the coals, and start the fire again, with appropriate remarks on the inability of those who had tried to help. She will continue to be loved in memory, as will the house she occupied.

Written 2nd mo. 10th, 1876, is record of the meeting of the Sewing Circle the previous week, by Miss Abbie Blackwood, who lived in the brick house yet standing at 254 Kings Highway, E.:

What meaneth all this thronging,
To that quaint old cottage fair,
With its roof so like a picture,
And its antique windows square.

For friendly forms are crowding,
In sombre gowns and grey,
And friendly caps are towering,
Round faces mild as May.

And needles now are plying,
And garments scattered o'er,
And busy hands are flying,
Like Dorcas's of yore.

The stranger as he passes
Looks wistfully still more
As he hears the cheery voices
Through that half-open door.

They told of some who had lingered
Beneath those very walls.
Yes, told of Elizabeth Haddon,
Who built its modest halls.

Oh! long live Mary Allen,
The faithful and the true,
The faithful aunt to Polly,
A faithful friend to you.

## JACOB CLEMENT HOUSE

### No. 264 Kings Highway, E.

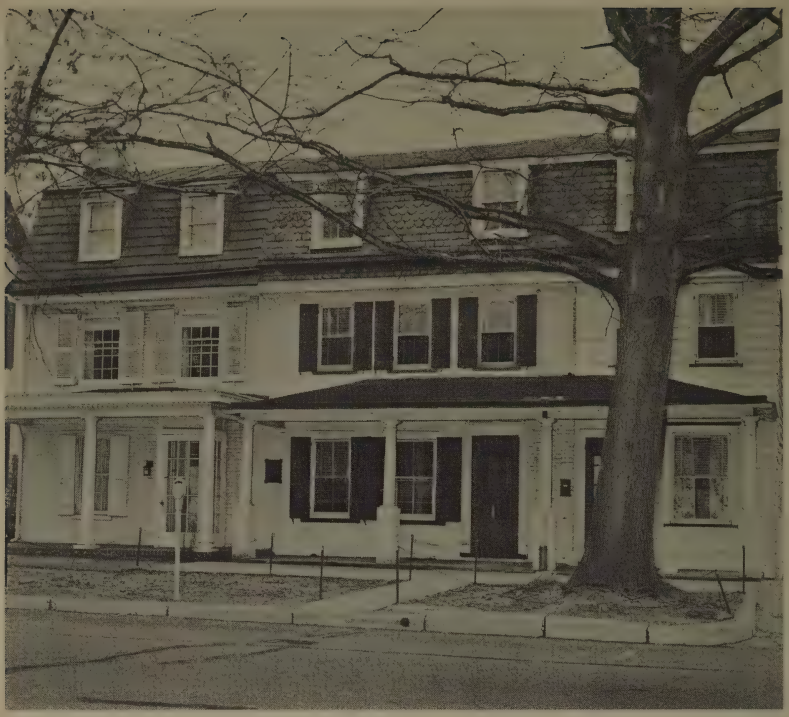
The Jacob Clement house, now 264 Kings Highway, E., is presently owned by, and is the home of, Louisa Albertson Clement (Mrs. Thomas S. Hopkins), the fourth great-granddaughter of Jacob Clement.

The house was built at the time of the marriage of Jacob Clement and Elizabeth Tily. Outwardly not impressive, the south wing was built about 1743; the north wing by Judge John Clement, 1852 (Victorian).

Inwardly a different story, one is impressed with the excellence of the mid-nineteenth-century construction. Throughout are wide pine floorboards; the ceilings, twelve feet high, with extraordinary cornices. The library is large, open, and ideally scaled for entertaining. Venetian blinds, with hand-carved double valances, fashioned more than one hundred years ago, fit the spacious windows and doors; and bookcases paneled by an expert artisan give the room charm. The music room on the east side has impressive paneling, with windows and bookcases from floor to ceiling.

The garden, 380x85 feet, is worthy of comment. Beside the driveway stands a giant sycamore tree, which was mature when the British Army, retreating from Philadelphia, passed beneath it in 1778. The old English Box hedge, two hundred feet in length, dates back over a hundred and fifty years.

Jacob Clement operated a tannery here in 1743. The old brick vats are still intact under the garden, although now covered by lawns and shrubs.



**THE GUARD HOUSE**

**No. 258 Kings Highway, E.**

One of the quaint brick houses on the south side of Kings Highway opposite the Indian King, presumably 258 Kings Highway, E., was a Guard House during the Revolutionary War. The bronze tablet on the house reads: "This house built in Colonial times was used during the Revolutionary War as a Guard House for persons suspected of aiding the British cause and brought to trial before the Council of Safety then meeting in the Indian King."

Two guard houses were necessary for the safekeeping of those under arrest, one of which still stands opposite the place of the Council of Safety's deliberations and the other stood where 209 Kings Highway, E., now stands. A frame shop adjoining this Guard House was burned by the British troops, intended as a beginning to a general conflagration in that part of the village, but was stopped by residents.

Some of the persons placed in the Guard House are thought to have been members of crews of British ships carrying sup-

plies to Sir Henry Clinton, captured by American privateers using Little Egg Harbor and Mullica as bases of operations.

A legend that a tunnel ran under the Kings Highway connecting the Guard House with the Indian King persists. In Colonial days many houses were built with brick vaults extending under the sidewalk, for storage of food or wine. The arches in the cellar of the Indian King might have been openings to such storage places.

The charming little houses, 256, 258 and 260 Kings Highway, E., fronting on Kings Highway, contented to watch the traffic go by, have been called "Cup and Saucer Row," for no reason that we have been able to discover. To the speeding motorist the three seem much alike. The westerly one, 256, is of wood construction and probably dates from about 1865; the other two of solid brick took their place in the row 125 years earlier. These two are bound up with the history of the Matlack family, which remained in Haddonfield for a short time, but left its stamp, as it did later in Philadelphia.

William Matlack came to this country and settled in Waterford in the 1700's. He gave his farm to his son Timothy in 1714. In 1726 Timothy sold the farm and moved to Haddonfield. In 1732 he bought lots on both sides of the Kings Highway from the Estaughs and built a store near the present location of the Indian King. In A. M. Stackhouse's account of Colonel Timothy Matlack, he sets the date of Colonel Matlack's birth March 28, 1736. It is possible that young Matlack was born in a dwelling on land owned by Timothy Matlack, Sr. at that time. The exact date of the building of the brick houses, 258 and 260, is unknown. The Matlack family may have lived in one of them. The Matlacks left Haddonfield, February, 1745, and Timothy Matlack, Sr. had a store on Market Street in Philadelphia in 1746. His son became prominent in the Revolutionary Army and in the Councils of the Revolution. His life is worthy of another story.

Who occupied these houses from 1745 until March 18, 1777, we do not know, but on that date there was organized in the Upper Tavern (Indian King) the Council of Safety. It pressed into service one or both of the houses across the street for Guard Houses. The use of either or both as a guard house was limited, though the name sticks to this day. Legend has it that the houses served the British for the same purpose when they later occupied Haddonfield under Count Donop.

## ASPDEN-CHAMPION-BLACKWOOD HOUSE

### No. 254 Kings Highway, E.

The story of the house and its connection with events and people is one of the most interesting in Haddonfield—intertwined with the record of three colorful and historically important families. Located at 254 Kings Highway, E., set well back from the road, the property formerly included some four acres of land.

The older section of the house is at the back, of wood-frame, built about 1760 by Mathias Aspden, the builder of the Indian King ten years before. Though less elegant than the brick front section, it is said to have been the most lavish in the village at the time of its construction.

Five years later, 1765, Aspden died, leaving the property to his son Mathias, Jr., who became a wealthy shipping merchant in Philadelphia. Mathias, Jr., was declared a Tory during the Revolution, and his property, including the home, was confiscated. After the war, he was exonerated, and in 1786 his property was returned to his possession, though he had gone to England to live. He did not return to America, and died in 1824. He was an only child, had never married—and apparently had not written an iron-clad will. The $600,000 estate was claimed by heirs, existent and non-existent, from both America and England. The litigation dragged on for twenty years, with ever new "heirs" appearing as claimants—and was finally settled in favor of a group of American heirs.

The home, however, was not included in the estate. It had been first rented, probably during the period of confiscation, and then sold, to Thomas Champion; this was shortly after Mathias Aspden, Jr. had recovered it in 1786.

Enter the second of these colorful families. Thomas Champion was a tailor. His grandfather, John Champion, had come to Long Island, New York, from England about 1673. May 15, 1700, John bought 350 acres in Waterford (now Cherry Hill) Township. In the deeds this property is called "Livewell"; it lay along the north bank of Cooper's Creek, extending from the vicinity of the present Cooper Plaza Apartments toward the creek's mouth. In later years, part of the estate was known as a Barton Farm.

John Champion had so many demands from folks who wanted a short cut across Cooper's Creek to Newton and "Gloster" that, in 1702, he established a ferry from his property, near a stream which now flows under Marlton Pike. The

ferry landed on the opposite side of Cooper's Creek near the present Yacht Club and Camden County Police Headquarters. Ferry crossings were: two pence per head for two people crossing together, three pence per single head, and five pence for horse and man. Boats for funeral parties to travel by water to Newton Burying ground were also available.

Perhaps the most important function of the ferry was that it was the beginning of the Old Egg Harbor Road, which left the Tuckerton Road (now Marlton Pike at this location), and crossed Cooper's Creek by the ferry to meander through present-day Collingswood, Haddon Township, and Haddonfield, where it joined the road now known as Warwick Road.

John Champion died in 1727; his property was divided between his two sons, Robert and Nathaniel. Thomas Champion, above noted, who purchased the Aspden house, was the son of Nathaniel. Thomas lived in the house until his death, when it passed to his son Samuel.

At a sheriff's sale, June 6, 1840, the place was purchased by Dr. Benjamin F. Blackwood. Here enters the third family of so much importance to the growing little town. Dr. Blackwood had married Ann Hopkins in 1824,. was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and was admitted to practice the following year.

Come 1846 the doctor built the brick front portion of this splendid residence. Its deep basement, with evenly-cut and closely-set beams, gives one the feeling of strength that will go on for hundreds of years. The floors, high windows, door-casings, and fireplaces, all contribute to the feeling of elegance of the Victorian period. Belonging also to this age is the entrance, on the building's west side, with out-swinging door.

Dr. Blackwood died in 1866, leaving the property to two unmarried daughters, the second of whom passed away in 1891. Ten years later, 1902, the home was purchased from the Blackwood estate by George B. England, who restored and improved it. It has remained in the family, and the present appearance, both exterior and interior, would be a delight to the builders of both sections—of 1760 and 1846.

## STOUT-FIELD HOUSE

### No. 250 Kings Highway, E.

This white, wood-frame house was built by Samuel Champion. From his father Thomas he had inherited the Aspden place—the large brick home, recessed from the highway, at

No. 254. Samuel sold the property to Dr. Benjamin Blackwood, retaining the corner lot, upon which, in 1835, he built the house at 250 Kings Highway, E. It does not appear that the builder occupied it, but sold it in 1838 to Rev. Mr. Stout. Mr. Stout had retired from the pastorate of the Methodist church because of ill health, and here conducted a small grocery store. The store later was a millinery shop run by his daughters. At some time after, the house was purchased by Anna Ellis Field, and was lived in by two generations of this family.

The building has a center doorway, a small entry, at the rear of which are enclosed stairs; the details of the house show Greek influence. A water well can yet be found at the front, on the Highway, used in the days when the bucket brigade played a large part in fire-fighting.

## REEVES-GLOVER HOUSE

### No. 232 Kings Highway, E.

The east half of the brick house at 232 Kings Highway, E. was built by the Alexanders in 1813, on the site of an earlier frame house owned by Lydia Bates. Subsequent owners were Benjamin Cooper and Samuel M. Reeves. The west half of the home was added by the latter owner in 1835.

Reeves had an interest in the general store at the southwest corner of Ellis Street and Main (Kings Highway); this store was later Clement's, and yet later, within the memory of some in Haddonfield, Clement & Giffen Store. Mainly, however, Samuel Reeves' business was conveyancing, handling of deeds, and the like. His granddaughter married George B. Glover, and she inherited the house. Thereafter, through the years it was known as the Glover homestead; only a few years ago it became a store building.

## THE CLEMENT-FOWLER STORE

### S.W. Corner Ellis Street and Kings Highway

A large brick house, painted yellow, stood high on a terrace at the southwest corner of the King's Road and Clement's Lane (Ellis Street); and in front of it, along the Road were three buttonwood trees. This house was built in 1760 by Samuel Clement for his son Samuel; the latter willed it to his son Evan Clement.

Dr. John A. Stevenson says of Dr. Evan Clement: "He was the first native of the county to adopt the profession of medicine and practice it in his native place." But he practiced less than five years. He died in 1798 and was succeeded by Dr. John Blackwood, who, the following year, married his widow, Anna Wills Clement. Dr. and Mrs. Blackwood moved to Mount Holly.

Dr. Evan Clement's granddaughter, Caroline Clement Satterthwaite, sold the property November 28, 1864, to Mary E. Horter, wife of George Horter. Mr. Horter sold it May 12, 1886, to Alfred W. Clement. Clement had the house torn down and the buttonwood trees cut down, and the lot levelled.

Upon the lot was erected a large three-story building; and the firm of Clement & Giffen moved their long-established general merchandise and grocery business from the southeast corner of Ellis Street to the new store.

Later, an adjoining building on Ellis Street was added, the first floor of which was a display room for farm machinery. The second floor was The Opera House, used for the first time for the Public School Commencement of the Class of 1894.

After the Clements retired from business, the property was sold to Benjamin F. Fowler, who operated it as the Fowler Store, to within the memory of many residents of Haddonfield.

## ESTAUGH HOUSES ON THE KING'S ROAD

### Nos. 135 and 137 Kings Highway, E.

It would appear that home-building on both sides of the King's Road must have been well started in the early 1730's, and that by 1760 the area was an active part of the little settlement. Using land which they already owned, on the north side of the street, John and Elizabeth Estaugh built two adjoining brick houses, occupying what is now Nos. 135 and 137, just east of Mechanic Street. They were of the story-and-a-half type, the roof sloping toward the street. Whether built as a speculation, we do not know.

In Elizabeth Estaugh's will of November, 1761, No. 135 was left to Mary Stevens, a niece of John Estaugh; Ann Banks was living in the house at the time. On the death of Elizabeth, the following year, No. 137 passed to her grand-niece Mrs. Caleb (Sarah Hopkins) Cresson, daughter of Ebenezer Hopkins.

In later years, second and third stories were added to the houses, with a solid front, giving the appearance of one large building. Shops now occupy the first floor.

## SAMUEL KENNARD HOUSE

### No. 139 Kings Highway, E.

This home was built in 1782 by Samuel Kennard. He was the owner of the Thomas Perry Webb Tavern (the earliest in Haddonfield, built in 1733 on the S.E. corner of Main and Ellis, also a blacksmith shop), from 1776 to 1788, after which all trace of this inn is lost (from *Old Inns and Taverns in New Jersey*).

Later on this building was a grocery store run by a man named Peacock; and the recollection of one resident of the town is of her mother's going in and saying, "Please give me a dozen peacocks, Mr. Orange."

## THE GRISCOM-COOPER HOUSE

### No. 209 Kings Highway, E.

Long since fallen victim to progress, a brick house once stood at what is now 209 Kings Highway, about seventy feet east of Haddon Avenue. The land was sold by Elizabeth Estaugh to William Griscom, a saddler, October 5, 1742. During the Revolutionary War, the house which Griscom built was

used as a guard house. Afterward it became the residence of Captain James B. Cooper, a Quaker.

Cooper served with distinction in Colonel Lee's ("Light Horse Harry") Legion of Light Dragoons during the Revolution, and later became a sailing master in the Navy during the War of 1812. He was put in command of the gunboats along the New Jersey coast, to guard against the British marauders. He died in Haddonfield in 1854 at the age of ninety-three. To the consternation of many Quakers, he was buried in the Friends cemetery with military honors.

## CLEMENT HOUSES

### Nos. 227, 229, 231 Kings Highway, E.

Three 3-story brick houses, on three small lots, Nos. 227, 229 and 231, Kings Highway, adjoining the Indian King, were constructed by builder John Shivers in 1836. John Clement had purchased the properties, and had the houses built for his three daughters.

Previously standing on these lots were three small dwellings: at No. 227 was the hip-roof house, which was moved at the time to No. 23 Ellis Street; at Nos. 229 and 231 were similar houses, owned respectively by Miss Denny and Isaac Kay. The latter two were placed on the farm of John Roberts, along Kings Highway, E. One of them became the kitchen of the house built by the mother of J. Morris Roberts in 1876, at 316 Kings Highway, E. The other was later torn down, when it became too dangerous for restoration.

All three brick houses are yet standing and in good condition. The house at No. 231 was the headquarters of the Historical Society of Haddonfield for over twenty years, until the Society acquired its present building in 1960.

## DR. BOWMAN HENDRY-COL. JESSE PEYTON HOUSE

### Corner Colonial and Willits Avenues

After the Revolutionary War, Haddonfield probably recovered from military restriction as quickly as any community. New houses were built, new businesses were started, and after the deaths of Dr. Evan Clement and Dr. Tallman, the arrival of Dr. Bowman Hendry, son of Dr. Thomas Hendry of Woodbury, who set up his practice at 247 Kings Highway, E., was well received by all of Haddonfield.

Dr. Hendry was born in 1773, received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and started practicing in our village in 1794. He quickly found his place in the active life of the town, and for some fifteen years the good doctor could be seen making his visits on horseback, not having a carriage. Finally he purchased a sulky, so old that it did not have a top as protection from the weather. An old friend, hearing that Dr. Hendry had paid thirty-five dollars for the sulky, remarked, "Doctor, I fear thee is too fast in making this purchase. Thee will not be able to stand it, and make thy income meet thy expenses." Much loved by his patients, the doctor had a long circuit reaching nearly to Egg Harbor, but he never hesitated to make a sick call, no matter how late the hour; and at times, if he became lost in the woods, he would sleep in the old sulky until daylight.

After Dr. Hendry's death, the house at 247 Kings Highway, E., was bought by Colonel Jesse E. Peyton. Born in Kentucky, the Colonel had varied experiences in this time of trouble between the North and the South, and was one of the promoters of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The Colonel's daughter, Jane, married Charles H. Hillman; and after the Colonel's death, change came to the Peyton house. Mr. Hillman opened up Colonial Avenue, tearing down a quaint old building which stood at the entrance to this new street. He then moved the old home of the Peytons down Colonial Avenue and made two houses from the one, on the corner of Willits and Colonial Avenues. The Hillmans ended their days in the new house built on the site at 247 Kings Highway, E. The old box bushes were part of the garden of the early house on the lot.

## HENDRY-PENNYPACKER HOUSE

### No. 255 Kings Highway, E.

Every town owes much to its physicians. The well-known and beloved Dr. Bowman Hendry, who lived for many years where 247 Kings Highway, E. now stands, passed on his interests and professional talents to his son Charles, who, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, went into practice with his father. The elder Dr. Hendry was known to be afraid of his son's new and modern methods in medicine, but the practice thrived, and Dr. Charles lived to become a very fine successor to his father.

In 1834, Charles built a house at 255 Kings Highway, E., and lived there for many years. The house later was purchased

by Mr. James Lane Pennypacker, one of our outstanding citizens. Through the years, this house was the center of much gracious hospitality. There was always "Open House" on Hallowe'en, and the young people were always welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Pennypacker.

## ALEXANDER HOUSE

### Corner Kings Highway and Grove Street

The pottery at No. 50 Potter Street, which had been established in 1805, was acquired by Richard W. Snowden in 1816; he built a modest dwelling next door. His business prospered, and in 1844 he engaged Charles B. Shinn to erect the mansion which yet stands at the corner of Kings Highway and Grove Street. It became Alexander House after the marriage of Snowden's daughter to William Alexander. By this marriage there were two sons, William and Charles. The home remained in the family until 1960.

Originally two-story, late Colonial, of the balanced type, doorway and hall in the middle, its mansard roof was added, probably about 1880 to 1890. Its barn, at the back, was moved across Kings Highway to the east side of Potter Street and added to a second barn to make Hendry Hall, erected for theatrical productions by the redoubtable Colonel Jesse Peyton. Portions of Hendry Hall were used in the construction of houses on the Highway just to the east of Potter Street.

## METHODIST PARSONAGE

### No. 307 Kings Highway, E.

The Haddon Fortnightly club-house, at Grove Street and Kings Highway, was originally the Methodist Church building; its cornerstone was laid in 1857. The same year, a parsonage was erected next door, at 307 Kings Highway. Fronting on the sidewalk, with central entrance, it is of brick, stuccoed, and painted white, three stories in height. A comfortable private dwelling since 1912, when the Methodists moved to the location on Warwick Road, it served the church as their minister's home for over a half-century.

## SHIVERS-FRENCH-EVANS-TATEM HOUSE

### No. 309 Kings Highway, E.

This home is built on land which was a part of the Haddon-Estaugh plantation, bought by John Haddon from Richard Matthews in 1689. Called "Haddon Field," said to have been an Indian clearing, it was bought by John Gill in 1738, following an earlier lease. In March, 1744, Timothy Matlack purchased some of this land, starting 100 feet west of Evergreen Lane; he sold it to Daniel Hillman in 1754. On May 15, 1758, the property was bought by John Shivers, and the house shortly thereafter was built. The dimensions of the lot at the time the house was erected are not definitely known; but six transfers of the property are recorded between 1785 and 1840 with a frontage of 116 feet—the same as today. At that time, the property ran back to Hopkins pond, giving the cows and other livestock access to water.

It is interesting to note that the land now occupied by the J. Fithian Tatem School, named in his honor because of his efforts to improve the educational system of the Haddonfield schools, was part of this lot, which totaled more than six acres.

Charles and Sabilla French, who sold the property in 1785, were the parents of Elizabeth French who, in 1841, married John Gill IV, and became the mistress of Greenfield Hall.

In 1868, Joseph B. Tatem purchased from Josiah B. Evans the Kings Highway frontage only to a depth of 244 feet. Josiah had inherited the property in 1849 from his father Thomas Evans, farmer and miller, who had owned it since 1840. This is the Evans family from which Evans Pond takes its name.

The front portion of the house, of brick construction, is the oldest, and was originally two rooms wide and one room deep. Marks on the third-floor plaster show the house to have been two stories high, with an "A" roof loft. This was later raised to make two third-floor rooms, with used lumber from another old house. The building may have been stuccoed at this time. It is not known when the rear of the house was added, but it contains a very unusual early door, opening into the garden. Some of the flooring is of swamp cedar, the mining of which was one of the early industries in south New Jersey.

Several interesting details were revealed when the stucco was removed in 1962. Brick had been filled in perpendicularly where the second-floor joists had protruded to support the pent-roof; and much of the "belt course," as well as the "water-table," were intact. The present porch and first-floor shutters show the influence of the Greek revival in the early 19th century. The kitchen was added in 1900, replacing an earlier one slightly forward of the present kitchen.

The present occupant, and owner, has lived here longer than any other owner.

## GREENFIELD HALL

### No. 343 Kings Highway, E.

Greenfield Hall stands on part of a tract leased from the Estaughs to John Gill, their nephew, in 1725, for a period of ten years, at £5 per year. The land extended from Cooper's Creek westward along both sides of a small stream to Meeting House Road (Haddon Avenue). The stream was many years later dammed to form the present Hopkins Pond. Gill bought part of the area in 1732, and six years later completed the purchase, about eighty-seven acres.

The present Greenfield Hall is the third Gill home to be erected on this tract. The first was a crude cabin located some 500 yards to the rear. The only reference to this building is in John Clement's book, where he states, "the house was a small hipped-roof frame building that stood on the north side of

the mill stream that falls into the mill pond—a house many years since torn down. It was surrounded by locust trees, some of which yet stand and mark the spot where the dwelling was situated." As late as 1897 there was a cellar and well depression yet to be seen. Since it is known that John Gill was in occupancy of the land at the time of his grant, it is probable that this first house was built prior to 1725. The site is located on the crest of the back hill just before going down into the ravine. In recent years several foundation bricks have been discovered in this area about two feet below the surface of the ground. When it was destroyed is not known.

It was John Gill's son John Gill, II who built the next house on this property. John II received the tract as a gift from his father in 1747; it is believed that shortly thereafter he built his home. It stood on the same foundations that support the present house. Little is known about it and no picture or description exists. The "little room" and the servants' quarters above—the east portion of the present Greenfield Hall—are a part of the original John Gill, II house, as may be noted from the different window mouldings and hardware. More than two hundred years of wear can be seen on the three stair treads going down into the "little room."

On the death of John Gill, II in 1796, the place passed to his son John Gill, III, who resided there until his death in 1838; then it passed to his son John Gill, IV. The latter John was a widower, his wife Sarah Hopkins having died in 1836. At the time of his inheritance, John Gill, IV had decided to take himself another wife. He further felt that the house should be torn

down, and a more gracious and spacious home provided as a wedding present for his intended bride, Elizabeth French of Moorestown. On April 15, 1841, he had his workmen start building the new home. It was completed on October 15, 1841, and on October 21 he married Elizabeth French.

The next owner was Rebecca Morgan Gill Willits. She was the daughter of John Gill, IV and second wife of Samuel Willits. She lived with her husband in Greenfield Hall from approximately 1885 until her death in 1904, when it passed to her son, John Gill Willits. He, like his ancestors, was a fine and upright Christian gentleman, but his one shortcoming, unlike his ancestors, was that he had no head for business. In a few short years he found himself in financial straits. To remedy this problem, he and his wife converted Greenfield Hall into a combination nursing and old-folks home.

On the death of John Gill Willits, his widow moved to a smaller house on Grove Street, and put Greenfield Hall up for sale—the first time the estate was to leave the Gill family. It so happened that a Colonel Brodie, who was then Governor of the Territory of Arizona, passed along Kings Highway with his wife. They spied the property and fell in love with it. Soon they arranged for its purchase and came to Haddonfield prepared to live the rest of their lives in the joy of the old house. He also bought some of the old Gill property in the rear which had been sold many years before. However, after two years Colonel Brodie died; the estate was sold by his widow to W. P. Hallinger, who was responsible for bestowing the name of "The Boxwoods" on Greenfield Hall.

Successive owners were Mr. Ralph Van Hart, Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Bauer in 1931. The Bauer family resided at Greenfield Hall until 1960; in that year it became the home of the Historical Society of Haddonfield.

## WILLIAM COFFIN HOUSE

### In Bancroft Training School

William Coffin, Jr., moved to Haddonfield about 1852, and built his home on Kings Highway, E., on the brow of the hill overlooking Cooper Creek. He was a man of many interests, he was from Gloucester County and had been interested in the glass business with his father. The towns of Hammonton and Winslow had been named by his

father for two other brothers; their large landholdings in the area gave them a natural interest in the right of way of the railroad then being built.

In the same year that William Jr. came to Haddonfield, he entered business of the refining of cobalt and nickel in Camden. This business was later sold to Joseph Wharton.

He was also one of Haddonfield's first developers, purchasing property and laying out streets at the edge of town on the north.

The house was later sold to William Mann, whose son Charles Mann built the home at the corner of Hopkins Lane and Kings Highway—now used as the nurses' home for the Bancroft Training School.

William Coffin had transom lights in his doorway made in the Hays and Coffin glass works at Hammonton, New Jersey.

**WILLITS-APPLETON HOUSE**

**No. 22 Roberts Avenue**

Nathan Willits was the builder, in 1836, of the home at 22 Roberts Avenue, moved from 428 Kings Highway, in 1914.

It is the typical type of the stair-hall with entrance at one side—frame construction, with good details of door, window trim, and dormer windows. When central heat was introduced, all of the fireplaces and mantels were removed. The present fireplaces are later replacements.

Abel and Keziah Clement occupied the house about 1840. They were followed in ownership by Samuel S. Willits and his son Samuel A. Willits. From 1870 it was the property of Lawrence Appleton. The present owners acquired it in 1928.

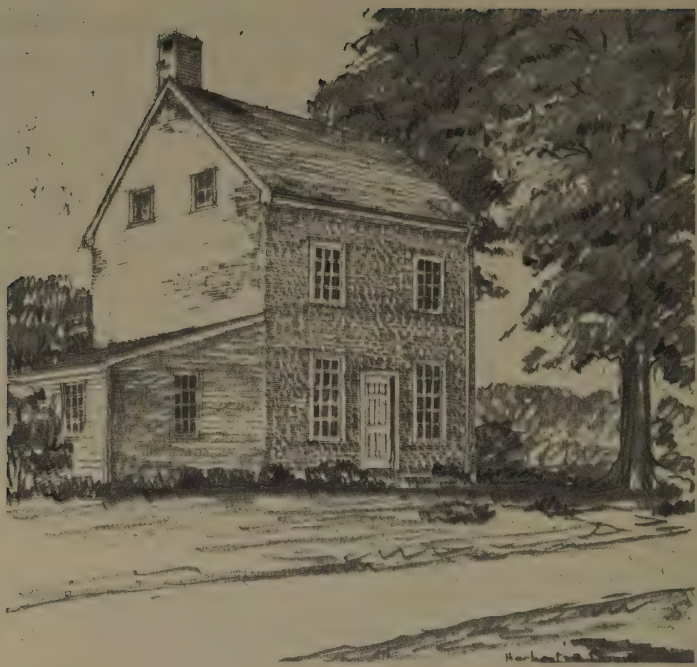
## FORTINER-LONG HOUSE

### No. 8 Roberts Avenue

"To begin life anew"—How many of us would like to find means of doing so. Yet here is a grand old home which did this very thing, after only a day's ride on a motor truck. To make room for the Sachs Store, the house at 202 Kings Highway became, in October 1949, No. 8 Roberts Avenue—the same feat that its neighbor at 22 Roberts Avenue did thirty-five years earlier when it moved from 428 Kings Highway, E. Both homes should be well satisfied: they have come into loving and understanding hands, and have been given all their original beauty and much more.

The house was built in 1820, at 202 Kings Highway, by Daniel Fortiner, who lived there the remainder of his life. Later it was purchased from the other heirs by his granddaughter Mrs. John McNeill, though not occupied as her home. Dr. William Sumner Long, the village physician, for many years had his home and office in the building.

In 1907 William Stevenson bought the place, using it as a store until 1946. Then for three years it was the Towne & Country Cotton Shop—until it took its trip in 1949. On that day the owner of the moving truck entered into the spirit of the occasion and passed around cards to the onlookers, notifying the receiver of each that he had been appointed special sidewalk inspector, with full privileges of criticism and inspection.



## JOHN KAY HOUSE

John Kay was a leading citizen of the Newton settlement. He first purchased one hundred acres of land from Francis Collins on the north side of the North Branch of Cooper Creek (near Barclay Farms).

During the following year he was elected to the General Assembly of the Province of West Jersey, and returned to that office in 1703-04. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly in 1710-11-12, and 13. He was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the line between East and West New Jersey, as well as the line between New Jersey and New York. In addition to his civic interests, John Kay was also a religious leader; in 1685, an Indulged Meeting was organized at his home, and continued for several years.

In 1710, John Kay purchased the tract of land which had belonged to William Lovejoy. It was part of the land of Richard Matthews lying south of the present Kings Highway, joining the Francis Collins land at Ellis Street, and extending to Cooper Creek, with an additional fifty acres of land beyond what is now Evans Pond, named Uxbridge.

## THE JOHN KAY HOMESTEAD

The second home, which he built on this tract of land, is still standing today on the present Munn Lane; it is beyond Brace Road, on the highest point of land in this area, and, according to family records, the location of his first home is nearby. At the time of his death, in 1742, John Kay owned large tracts of land beyond the first holdings.

## ISAAC KAY'S HOME "SPRINGWELL"

In 1727, the land including the mill property and 734 acres of land was conveyed to Isaac Kay, one of John's sons, then to Isaac's son Joseph, and later to Mathias Kay. The house, which is now owned by John W. Croft, Jr., on Mill Road, was built in 1748 by Isaac Kay, and was called "Springwell". It passed down through the family until purchased by the Evans family in 1819.

## THE KAY-SHIVERS HOUSES

### Nos. 430-432 and 434-436 Kings Highway, E.

At the eastern edge of town, on the south side of Kings Highway opposite the end of Hopkins Lane, stand two two-and-a-half-story homes, restored in 1961 and 1962 to the beauty and charm which they had when built.

The Kays were among the first settlers in the area, having acquired, one hundred and fifty years before these homes were built, a large amount of land extending east as far as Ellisburg, and called Kayville. In 1787 a Joseph Kay rebuilt the mill on Evans Pond, and four generations of Isaac Kays lived in the neighborhood, all probably operating the mill; the last one of these was known as "Miller Ike". The first Isaac died in 1757, and a succeeding one, perhaps Isaac 2nd or 3rd, willed two acres along the highway to each of his five daughters. It may be that the two homes were on two of these two-acre lots, a matter requiring further research, in which the present owners are interested.

John Shivers was a builder of the early 19th century. He and his wife—Sarah Rodman Ellis—lived in the hip-roof house (now at 23 Ellis Street) when it stood at 227 Kings Highway, East. This house he moved to its present location in 1836 when he started construction, for General John Clement, of the three brick houses yet standing at 227-229-231 Kings Highway. At about the same time, Shivers constructed the rough-cast house at 434-436 Kings Highway—southwest corner of the present Lee Avenue. It was built as a double house, and he and his family lived in the larger section. Probably shortly thereafter he built the home next west, at 430-432. The front yards were well above the present level of Kings Highway.

## THE ROBERTS HOMESTEAD

### No. 344 Kings Highway, E.

The land on which this house stands is part of an original parcel of 600 acres last owned in its entirety by an English resident, Richard Matthews. From him, a William Lovejoy acquired the easterly 100 acres, which he shortly deeded to Thomas Kendall, about 1696. The latter seems to have made the first attempt to develop it, building a mill in the present Evans Pond basin, and using the flow of Cooper's Creek for power. John Kay, and other partners, acquired the property, including the mill, in 1710; by 1713, Kay had purchased full ownership of it.

ROBERTS' MANSION 344 KINGS HIGHWAY EAST

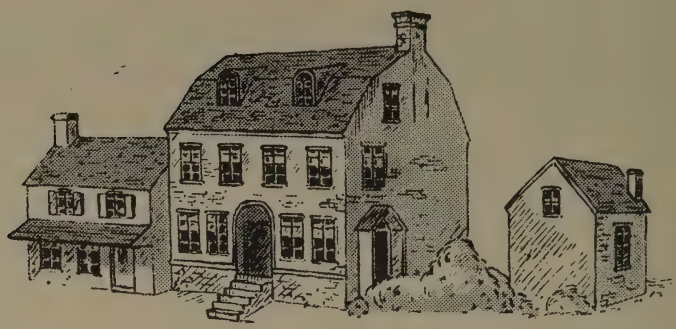
About 1816, John K. Roberts, owner of the Indian King at the time, bought from the Kay descendants the section of this farm fronting on Kings Highway, and running from the Baptist Cemetery to Potter Street. He built the pretentious brick house at 344 Kings Highway, E., which still bears the 1816 date in iron numerals on the east chimney. It has been altered very little except for the addition of modern utilities—a handsome specimen of period architecture.

Roberts, and after him his descendants, used the land for truck farming, gradually subdividing it among the heirs. Part by part, it passed out of the family, the last piece at No. 316 remaining in the family until 1915. The original plot extended south to the mill pond (Evans), a depth varying from .2 to .4 miles. In this distance, the older maps of topography show a uniform drop in elevation to the pond level. Evidently there has been considerable filling and grading, as Roberts Avenue shows no such grade today; and at the inside of the curve where it encloses the Roberts Woods valley there is a steep embankment, dropping to within a few feet of pond level.

The flat floor of the valley is said to have been the site of a permanent camp ground of a subdivision of the Delaware Indian tribe. Even in this century the plough has uncovered stone arrowheads in the vicinity, no doubt left by them. Among the attractions for the Indians, no doubt, was a stream of clear water, which old maps show rising well to the west, near Potter Street. The flow of water still exists, as a sand bottom boiling spring is at the bottom of the embankment, which in years gone by was enclosed by an attractive masonry wall.

The valley was once visited by John Greenleaf Whittier, who memorialized it in verse:

> "Long we sat and talked together,
> Of the marvelous valley hidden in the Gloucester woods,
> Full of plants that love the summer bloom of warmer latitudes,
> When the Arctic birch is braided by the tropics flowering vines,
> And the white magnolia blossoms star the sunlight of the pines."



**THE ELIZABETH HADDON HOUSE**

**No. 201 Wood Lane**

Elizabeth Haddon occupied two houses in Haddonfield. The first, which was on the site eventually called "Old Haddonfield," was situated on a 500-acre tract of land bought in 1698 by her father, John Haddon of London, from Thomas Willis, son of his friend John Willis. We know very little about the house on this property, which is thought to have been built by John Willis several years before Elizabeth emigrated to America. It was located about 150 yards from the south bank of Cooper's Creek, at the point of the more recently named Cole's Landing. The approximate site is known, but nothing of the original house can now be located. A map of the land made by Thomas Sharp in 1700 proves that the building was there. It was in this house that Elizabeth and John Estaugh were married and lived for the first eleven years.

In 1713 Elizabeth and John built their large and permanent residence about a mile away from the first one, on a 500-acre tract of land which John Haddon had bought from Richard

Matthews the same year the Willis tract was purchased. This property adjoined the first on the south and east, including on the southeastern half nearly all of that part of the Borough of Haddonfield lying north and west of the Main Street.

The house was built on the highest knoll of the property, with a lane from the front door which ran to the corner of Kings Highway and Tanner Street, where, tradition has it, stood the dwelling of Elizabeth's butler.

The cellar of the house was six feet deep. Laid above this were two feet of rough-hewn Pennsylvania gneiss floated up the creek to Stoy's Landing in barges. The floor of the cellar was partly covered with square flag bricks, quite probably brought from England. The dwelling itself was made of ordinary bricks, undoubtedly made in the neighborhood, as brick-making had become an industry in West Jersey, and there was an abundance of clay in the area.

About 30 feet to the rear of the main building was a smaller brick one called the "Brew-House," which although neglected and unused, still stands today two hundred and fifty years later.

The house itself was built in two parts, the small wing having been built first and probably resided in by the owners while the larger part was under construction. These two parts

Mahogany Tilt-Top Tea Table and Walnut Queen Anne Side Chair. Part of the Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh furniture now owned by Mr. Thomas S. Hopkins.

were of unequal levels and there was no second story connection between them. The walls between were of double thickness. The small wing which can be recognized in the sketch consisted of two stories with four rooms, low ceilings and no cellar, although the wine vault was said to have been under the front room of this part.

The house, built of rough-cast yellow brick, was substantial and spacious, and bore evidence of the taste and wealth of the owner. The front door opened into a large hall with a tile ornamented fireplace at one end, on each side of which was a cupboard with glass doors. The small parlor had a marble mantel and hearth, and opened into the garden by glass doors. An entry back of the hall had a spiral staircase leading from it. At one end of this entry was a bedroom, and at the other the kitchen with a room back of it. In the cellar were a large fireplace and dressers, and a vault under the kitchen four or five steps deeper. The cellar still remains under the house that was built on the same site after the fire which destroyed the entire building in 1842.

The garden was surrounded by a brick wall, and in it flourished the beautiful yew and box trees brought by the original owner from England, some of which are still growing on the property.

**THE BREW HOUSE**

**Rear of No. 201 Wood Lane**

A brick building, measuring sixteen by twenty-nine feet, stands at the rear of the mansion at 201 Wood Lane, situated

half way between Merion and Hawthorne Avenues. The oldest building now standing in Haddonfield, its date 1713, the two-story (originally one-story) structure has been known, as far back as anyone's information goes, as the Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh "brew house." Though now divided into three rooms, it seems quite probable that, when built, it was a single room, over a seven-foot high basement. The second story is believed to have been added at the time of the rebuilding of the mansion in 1842 after its destruction by fire. It may well have been that this additional story was to assist in housing workmen during reconstruction.

A four-foot by six-inch fireplace is at one side of the middle; on its right are the remains of the still. The pewter drain-cock, for drawing off the completed liquid, is yet intact.

What were the medicines made within its walls? We can only guess. It is said that some seven hundred herbs and plants were known, from which "cures" could be concocted; one may be sure that, under Elizabeth's skilled hands, many a cold, fever, or attack of rheumatism in the little settlement was relieved.

## EBENEZER HOPKINS HOUSE

### Cooper's Creek, Collingswood

Situated in the park along Cooper's Creek in Collingswood, and now the headquarters of the Camden County Park Commission police, the brick house, built about 1737, was the home of Ebenezer Hopkins, nephew of Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh. She deeded the home to him in 1752. He died in 1757, five years before the death of his aunt, leaving a wife and seven children.

His daughter, Ann, married a man by the name of Burr; and the farm, of which the home was the center, is shown on the early maps as the Ann Burr Farm, indicating that she inherited it.

## JOHN ESTAUGH HOPKINS HOUSE

### No. 65 Haddon Avenue

John Estaugh Hopkins had this house built in 1799, moving thereto from his then home, the Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh mansion, in 1800.

The house, strictly colonial in architecture, is one of the outstanding homes in Haddonfield. The simplicity of its interior arrangement is at once satisfying and pleasing to the eye of a connoisseur; cool, quiet, and substantially constructed, bespeaking the excellence of the workmanship of an eighteenth-century artisan and the good taste of its owner. Beside the house still stands (1962) a yew tree which John Estaugh Hopkins brought from the Estaugh mansion in 1800—also a small brick building of 1800 vintage wherein ice was stored during the summer months.

What is now known as Lake Street was originally the lane leading to "Birdwood," the home which John Estaugh Hopkins had built for his son William Estaugh Hopkins in 1794.

The John Estaugh Hopkins family lived in the house on Haddon Avenue until 1833, when it was bought by Beulah Hopkins, daughter of Judge James Hopkins of Woodbury, New Jersey. Beulah married Samuel Nicholson after the death of his first wife, who was Rebecca Hopkins—daughter of William Estaugh Hopkins and Ann Morgan of Birdwood.

## HOUSES IN THE TRIANGLE

### No. 38 Haddon Avenue

The triangular piece of ground in the center of town—Haddon Avenue and Tanner Street forming the acute angle, and Clement Street the base—has four buildings of unusual interest. The Public Library, with Japanese cherry trees in front, occupies the angle, The Estaugh and "No. 38" face Haddon Avenue, and a large barn belonging to The Estaugh is on Clement Street. All are much hidden by trees.

This triangle was sold by John Estaugh Hopkins in 1781 to James Cox, wheel-wright; and in 1807 Cox sold to Attee Leeman, colored laborer, approximately the area now used for the corner park and library building. The southeastern section of the triangle, at the corner of Haddon Avenue and what is now Clement Street, he had previously sold to Hannah Parkham. Interestingly, both Hannah and Attee were members of a fire company reorganized in 1811.

Through various transfers, by 1827 John Roberts, owner of the Indian King, had become owner of the Parkham property, and the Leeman section had passed to William Brown, another colored laborer. The latter area later came into the possession of the Nicholson family, owners of the remainder of the triangle and of the property and mansion, yet standing, across Haddon Avenue at Lake Street.

The left-hand portion of the house which now occupies the Parkham lot, No. 38 Haddon, was built about 1856; the right-hand portion, which blends in with the whole, was added some thirty years ago. Tradition says that there was a log house on the property, built of materials from the first Meeting House, across Haddon Avenue; if this is true, proof has yet to be found that it had any part in the present structure. However that may be, the result is a dignified frame house, painted white, well over one hundred years of age, its dignity enhanced by the white picket fence in front and on the south side.

## HOUSES IN THE TRIANGLE — RHOADS-ESTAUGH

### No. 56 Haddon Avenue

Ann Hopkins Nicholson, daughter of Samuel Nicholson of 65 Haddon Avenue, was married 10th mo. 2nd, 1856, to Charles Rhoads of Philadelphia. After a life of about three years in Philadelphia, the young couple came to Haddonfield to the "Brown Cottage," the home at 56 Haddon Avenue which Samuel Nicholson completed for them in 1860. Four years later, they were separated by her death, but here the family of five children grew up. The fourth was Samuel Nicholson Rhoads, who acquired national fame as a naturalist.

The Rhoads dwelling, or the "Brown Cottage," was the southerly portion of the present structure, of wood-frame, with high ceilings, and a generous air of comfort. The northerly part was added after it became The Estaugh. The second wife of Charles Rhoads, Beulah Morris, remained here until her death, and in her will left $10,000 to make possible the use of the home as a residence for retired Friends; the acquisition was made by the Estaugh organization March 12, 1923.

A large unpainted barn, part of the Rhoads property, stands near the corner of Clement and Tanner Streets, dating from about 1865. Of the remaining land in the triangle, Rebecca Nicholson, sister of Ann Nicholson Rhoads, donated to the Borough the portion at the point as a public park, in 1915, and the land for the library at a little later date.

A word about The Estaugh, as the Charles Rhoads house is known: Early in this century, the Friends felt the need of a home on this side of the Delaware for their retired members. In 1911 an organization was formed, and later incorporated as The Estaugh. A house at 241 Kings Highway, E., just east of the Indian King, was rented, and was occupied in September of 1911. The following year, the house and property at 104 Center Street was purchased, and used until the organization moved to its present home in the fall of 1923.

While primarily for retired Friends, The Estaugh does not limit itself in the persuasion of those who wish to live within its walls.

## HOPKINS POND

The sunlight streams through the tulip and oaks and beeches
That shelter the pond,
And spatters with gold the quiet water-reaches,
And woodland and meadow beyond.

From his perch the cardinal calls, aflame with feeling,
Repeating his mood,
Till the glow of love his tense little heart is revealing
Floods all the meadow and wood.

Down by the stream the for-get-me-nots are turning
Their fair blue eyes,
As a child to its mother, with infinite sympathy yearning
Toward the kindred blue of the skies.

Under the road, through the chute in the dam imbedded,
Slips the overflow,
And laves the feet of the twin-oaks, interlocked, wedded,
A hundred years ago.

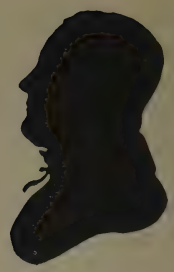
The race-way that once was the haunt of frog and fingerling
And barefoot boy,
Now is flooded with violets, therein lingering
And uttering their joy.

Gone is the mill with its old, high, bucketed mill-wheel,
And it sails for the wind,
And the miller, who in whir of the stones could still feel
The music in the grind.

The village creeps close, the city is swiftly encroaching
With its ruthless throng,
And scenes that yield before the stranger's approaching
Memories are, and a song.

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER

"Birdwood"



William E. Hopkins

## BIRDWOOD RECOLLECTIONS

### 1746 - 1922

BY THOMAS S. HOPKINS

"Why loves the soul on earlier years to dwell,
When memory spreads around her saddening spell,
When discontent with sullen gloom o'ercast
Turns from the present and prefers the past?
Why calls reflection to my pensive view
Each trifling act of infancy anew,
Each trifling act with pleasure pondering o'er,
Even at the time when trifles please no more?
Yet is remembrance sweet, though well I know
The days of childhood are but days of woe;
Some rude restraint, some petty tyrant sours
The tranquil calm of childhood's easy hours.
Yet it is sweet to call those hours to mind,
Those easy hours forever left behind,
Ere care began the spirit to oppress,
When ignorance itself was happiness."

To enter the homestead at Birdwood it seems appropriate to pass over the worn Title Stone which many years ago rested above the door of Haddon Mill and which some time after the walls fell was fittingly placed before the entrance of the home of the original settler.

In 1746, for the supposed purpose of lumbering, my third great grandfather, Ebenezer Hopkins, purchased from a grandson of Francis Collins this tract of 117 acres of woodland. To the benefit, however, of those of us living today, he exercised rare foresight in leaving many of the best trees; and there are now standing in this grove 315 white oaks, 40 white beeches, and many black, red and Spanish oaks, some exceeding 150 years in age.

Upon Ebenezer's death in 1757 the property passed to his son, John Estaugh Hopkins, who thirty years later determined to erect a grist windmill beside the creek. Thus 134 years ago today, in 1788, we might have seen beneath these very trees yoke after yoke of oxen drawing large blocks of granite from what is now called Stoy's Landing on Cooper's Creek to the site on the hill. Tradition has it that Ann Morgan, who lived midway between Haddonfield and the Delaware River, directly beside Cooper's Creek, one day prevailed upon the boatmen to allow her to ride on the pile of stones as far as the landing, and that it was here that William Estaugh Hopkins, aged 16 years, while assisting in the moving of this building material, first became infatuated with the fair damsel. Be this true or not, may we not picture the family gathering each evening at Haddon Hall—Elizabeth Haddon's old home—and the enthusiasm of the young William when his father suggested that he might some day manage this new mill himself, and the embarrassment occasioned said William upon the allusion by one elder sister to his infatuation with little Ann Morgan.

"Morgan House"

*Haddon Mill, 1789*

The Haddon Mill was completed in 1789, but the wind operation was not successful; and it was then decided to build a dam for water power. Accordingly a contract was given for the erection of the dam which stands today. It is interesting to note that part payment for building the dam was made by giving a deed to the house now occupied by Mrs. William Clement on the north side of Kings Highway, W., 150 feet distant from the railroad. We have authentic record of this, the papers now being in possession of Mrs. Clement. Beside this dam were planted willow trees which in time formed an almost continuous canopy its entire length. Possibly many here present may recall these trees, "where timid sunbeams glistened half afraid, yet eager still to kiss away the dew."

The mill being a success, upon the happy conclusion of William's wooing, his father, John Estaugh Hopkins, in 1793 decided to build William a home close by and allow him to operate the mill. So in 1794 was completed the home, Birdwood, named by the bride, Ann Morgan. So many of the family lived and loved and died here, and so many still living have pleasant memories of visits when a welcome always awaited them, is there any wonder that the old place with its associations and memories is endeared to us?

In interior construction there are few houses its equal in this vicinity—resting on 40-foot axe-hewn beams with supporting walls two feet thick, and chimneys carrying open hearths from cellar to garret—

> "With weather stains upon the floor,
> And stairways worn and crazy doors,
> And creaking and uneven floors
> And chimneys huge."

In it five generations of the Hopkins family have lived; under its roof eight Hopkins girls and eleven Hopkins boys have arrived in this world; in it two Silver Weddings and one Golden Wedding have been celebrated; and from it many Hopkinses have gone to their final resting places.

Several years ago I prevailed upon my uncle, Walter G. Hopkins, to write down some of his Birdwood recollections and there were thus saved to us many of these reminiscences which would otherwise have been lost. The garret was a treasure house and a wonderland for the children. They would play there often on rainy days, and it was a little world of itself, containing many wonderful things, past their usefulness, which had been put away from time to time. He remembered the old spinning wheel in use, and the shoemaker's bench, with some of the tools still in its little drawer, it having been the custom of the shoemaker to come once each year and make shoes for the entire family; also of a broom-maker to come and make a year's supply of brooms from broom-corn grown on the farm.

Tallow candles were always made in the old wash house where he remembered watching with great interest the big iron pot filled with hot melted tallow and the wicks strung on the sticks being dipped into it and then placed in a row on a frame to dry hard enough for another dip. These candles furnished the only light of the house except a large astral lamp, a high fluted column of bronze with a flat glass globe on

it, which was always kept in the parlor and was considered quite an elegant affair, only to be lighted on special occasions.

### *"Kizzy"*

The old kitchen was a large square room with an enormous fireplace with an iron crane on which hung a big iron pot. Inside the chimney on each side stood a wooden bench long enough to hold three persons, so half a dozen would have sat inside the chimney place comfortably. The kitchen family at that time consisted of Katherine whom my great grandfather, George Hicks, secured from on board ship on her arrival in New York from Amsterdam. He brought her to Birdwood where she lived many years and finally died there in the only home she had ever known since leaving her own country. "Kizzy" was a middle-aged woman very efficient and capable. She was housekeeper as well as cook and was always looked upon as the head. Then came Biddy and Phoebe, two bound girls, who were nurses for the younger children. Kizzy was the only one who received any wages. She was paid $1.50 each week, which was considered very good in those times, the others receiving only their board and clothing. Old Katherine is pictured sitting on the bench inside the chimney paring potatoes, wearing a white cap, very high behind, with a wide frill around the front. Her knowledge of English was limited and the children were much entertained with her conversation. Sometimes when out of patience she would say something which sounded like "Acht good liver got i." They never knew what that meant, but they knew what old Katherine meant and removed themselves accordingly.

### *Birdwood Remodeled, 1845*

About 1845 the house was remodeled: the old kitchen with its long, low shed in front and the dining room back, the old wash house with the covered brick walk leading from the kitchen all were demolished, and in their place a larger and more modern addition to the house was erected. Much of the charm and quaintness was thus lost. Both parlors and hall were originally wainscoted about three feet high, with wooden panel surmounted with a white moulding. This was all taken away and the walls were covered with paper from ceiling to floor. Even the old leather fire buckets which had hung on six iron hooks across the hall ceiling ever since the house was built were taken down and relegated to the garret to join other relics gone before.

Among the most important events of those days were the visits of my Great-Grandmother, Elizabeth Hicks, who was called "Marty" by all the children. She came laden with good things for them all and her visits were looked forward to with much rejoicing. She and Great-Grandfather Hicks would drive on from New York with their fat old white horse and buggy, with a rack on behind for the trunk, taking two days for the journey.

### *George Hicks*

Great-Grandfather George Hicks is described as a tall man, with large nose and eyes far apart, who always wore a high hat—even at meals—a very methodical man; and when visiting Birdwood he devoted much of his time to fixing things about the place. Things must be in order or he could not rest, and we are told that Grandfather Hopkins' happy-go-lucky ways disturbed him very much. At the time of these visits he was nearly 80 years of age, yet still active in business, a man of large means, whose home on Willow Street, Brooklyn, occupied half of an entire block.

Mr. Samuel Wood told me that he recalled the days when sometimes as many as six or seven children of the neighborhood would gather at Birdwood, anticipating the arrival of "Marty" from Brooklyn, and I have one of the presents—a little knitted purse—which she brought to Miss Deborah Kay in 1844. Miss Kay presented this little purse to my daughter, Elizabeth Estaugh Hopkins, in 1916.

### *Grandfather Hopkins*

My Grandfather Hopkins was a man of much dignity, prone to sarcasm, but with an underlying sense of humor which when understood drew all the sting from his thrusts; a gentleman of the old kind, a type so old-fashioned that it is hardly accepted these days as having existed—a man with positive distaste for business dealings, always a boy in his feelings, keenly interested in all the doings and pleasures of his children, and with them in everything a most congenial companion. He and all his ancestors were Friends; he, although a birthright member, was disowned twice; first for "marrying out of meeting," as my Grandmother (although a grand-niece of Elias Hicks) was not a Friend up to her marriage, being a member of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Some time after his marriage he was invited back into the fold, but was again disowned for allowing a company of soldiers to

occupy Birdwood during the Civil War. Afterward he was again given a chance to become reinstated but declined, although he attended Friends Meeting regularly as long as he lived.

Grandfather Hopkins' brother, Griffith Morgan Hopkins ("Uncle Griffy"), managed the mill for a time and was an important factor in the lives of all the children at Birdwood. They spent much of their time with him; he always was interested in their doings, full of fun, bright and entertaining, and they were tremendously fond of him. He had a little room in the second story of the mill for his office which they often visited and where they were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. This little room was a veritable curiosity shop, as "Uncle Griffy" was much given to writing rhymes on anything going on at the time and the walls of his office were covered with verses. He was a reader and also a great talker where he felt perfectly at home, but the Hopkins reserve kept him from being at his best in public or with strangers.

When my Aunt Annette and Uncle John were about four and six years old, among their precious possessions was a litter of kittens in which they were much interested. One, a small yellow kitten, sickened and died; so Biddy their nurse suggested that they have a funeral and bury him with proper ceremonies. One morning they carried him to the side of a little hill near the mill and buried him with much sorrow and mourning. Sallie, the cook, and Patrick, the man-of-all-work, were impressed into the service and made to attend the funeral. That afternoon when the children visited the grave they were surprised to find that a tombstone had been erected, made of a piece of shingle on which was written:

Here lies upon this silent hill,
Our dear Bull Kitten, Yellow Bill,
So every one whom death has smitten
Has gone the way of this poor kitten.
And all of us from Sal to Pat
Must go the way of this poor cat.

Just at this time a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia, Mr. Samuel D. Merrick, who spent his summers in Haddonfield, wished very much to purchase Birdwood. But the family decided they could not let the place go at any price. While the sale was being talked over, Uncle Griffy was very uncomfortable, and he wrote to "Marty" (Mrs. George Hicks) telling

of his troubles. It was a letter written in rhyme of which unfortunately only a few lines were preserved:

Dear Mrs. Hicks, I'm in a fix
For John has sold the Manor,
And I am hurled upon the world,
A staff without a banner.

In 1855 my father, George Hicks Hopkins, and Uncle Walter were sent to Haverford College. While they were there Griffy carried on a continuous correspondence with them, keeping them informed of all the little happenings of home—about the horses and dogs, calling them all by name, about Echo killing the chickens and being kept tied up, etc. In those days Grandfather did much gunning and took occasional trips in Pennsylvania and Delaware, for partrige. "Old Brag," the patriarch of our dog family, was a pointer noted for his pedigree and performance. "Echo" and "Grouse" were two of his progeny. In one of uncle Griffy's letters was a verse running something like this:

Of out-door things about the house
There's Captain Brag and Colonel Grouse
And Echo dear, for stomach "fowl,"
Tied to a tree to yelp and yowl.

Boyhood impressions are more likely to be influenced by the recollections of minor punishments or of good things to eat, than by the more serious events which as time passes become but dreams of yesterday,

As one walking in the twilight gloom
Hears 'round about him voices as it darkens,
And seeing not the forms from which they come,
Pauses from time to time, and turns, and harkens.

Always goes my mind to the old dining room at Birdwood, which was library and living room combined, where friends and family gathered each evening before the blazing logs—the comfortable chairs with restful arms, each with a little history of its own, and always books, delightful books, within easy reach, the firelight playing upon the big walnut desk, with its drawers little and big full of miscellaneous papers and envelopes, pigeon holes crammed full of old letters, and envelopes with wax clinging to the broken flaps, and bundles of old documents with faded red tape.

The quaint stories related before this old open fire return to me one after another: Of a snowy night in December 1873, the family gathered at supper, when there came a rap at the

window. The visitor was a stranger to all but Father, but as he shook the snow from his great coat, was introduced as Jacob Johnson, a Haverford classmate of 1855. Needless to say he stayed for supper; but would you believe it, he remained a guest at Birdwood for three years; and the room he occupied was called "Uncle Jake's room" for twenty years after.

Of Mr. Stephen Grellett Collins, who was a frequent visitor at Birdwood, coming regularly for dinner Sunday evenings and for whom there was a seat at our table for many years, which was always referred to as "Mr. Collins' place." On Sunday evenings if he failed to appear no one else was ever allowed to occupy his chair lest he come late and feel that he was not expected. Another story, told of one Joseph Withers (who built and lived in the house now occupied by the Shepherd's Home), gives us a clear idea of Grandfather Hopkins' ready wit. Grandfather's turkeys wandered over the creek and into Withers' fields. Withers, without a word to Grandfather, caught them and turned them over to the Haddonfield Pound, where Grandfather was compelled to pay a round fee to recover his birds. Upon meeting Withers at the Post Office a few days later he expressed himself, we are told, rather feelingly. Withers replied that the turkeys were trespassing on his property and that neither he nor his had ever trespassed upon Birdwood. Said Grandfather, "Yes, you have. You were baptized in my pond two years ago and the fishing has never been worth a damn since!"

Another story tells of one afternoon when there drove across the dam a spanking team, the driver, Mr. Charles Bettle, failing to close the gate behind him. As he passed the piazza he called to Grandfather, "John, is that a Toll Gate?" "Yes," replied Grandfather, "although when a gentleman closes the gate we make no charge; but when he leaves it open we charge him never to come again."

In such a sketch as this it would seem quite impossible to create a true atmosphere without venturing perilously near the personal. The intimate associations of the home and the loved ones alone can portray the character and give the flavor that will emphasize the pronounced individuality of the home. But this reminiscence would indeed be incomplete should we fail to record a modest tribute to the four splendid women who have lived here—the Hopkins mothers: Ann Morgan, Antoinette Hicks, Amelia Glover, Louisa Cuthbert.

Ann Morgan, the Quakeress, who was left a widow with seven little children, yet who carried on even to the extent,

we are told, on an occasion of driving a load of produce into the Philadelphia Market Place;

Antoinette Hicks, who inspired Birdwood with a new life, and who for sixty years made it the very center of social activity of this vicinity;

Amelia Glover, who brought with her the quiet dignity and charming hospitality of the far south—a woman of rare culture, who, despite a girlhood of sheltered luxury, assumed without wavering the arduous responsibilities of a very large family;

Louisa Cuthbert, who, like Ann Morgan, was left a widow with five small children and who like her is carrying on—rearing her boys in a manner which would bring joy to those who have left us these cherished traditions.

"And hence this scene, in sunset glory warm,
Its woods around,
Its still streams winding on in light and shade,
Its soft green meadows with its upland glade,—
To me is holy ground."

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**BIRDWOOD'S FARMER'S COTTAGE**

**No. 405 Birdwood Avenue**

The address of this cottage is 405 Birdwood Avenue; however, it arrived there long before anyone thought there would ever be a street of that name. Its front is diagonal to the

street, evidently parallel to a lane which once connected the Birdwood mansion, on Hopkins Lane, with the Ferry Road (Haddon Avenue). It is believed that the lane followed quite closely a creek flowing eastward between what are now Hawthorne and Rhoads Avenues; the creek is yet open east of Grove Street, but long since covered from that point to Haddon Avenue.

No date for the building of the home has been found, though it is probably very close to that of Birdwood, occupied by William Estaugh Hopkins in 1796. The charm of the house is unspoiled: low ceilings, a step-down to the back living room, the well just outside the kitchen door, a narrow enclosed stairway to the second floor, where another step-down leads to the nursery over the living room, giving the children warmth and making their cries audible.

## THE REDMAN HOUSE

### Corner Redman and Westmont Avenues

Standing in front of the stately mansion at the corner of Redman and Westmont Avenues, which seems to invite the wayfarer to enter, one wonders what manner of man and woman built it, in 1834, and who their predecessors were.

### *Thomas Redman*

The builder was Thomas Redman, 3rd, whose great-grandfather settled in Philadelphia early in the 1700's and was a member of the City Council in 1712. Thomas, the son of this early settler, opened an apothecary shop in Haddonfield in 1737, at the age of 21; the same year he married Hannah Gill, only daughter of John Gill. The apothecary was on the King's Road, at what is now No. 211 Kings Highway, along with the house which John Gill built for the young couple.

### *Thomas Redman, 2nd*

Thomas died in 1766, and Thomas 2nd succeeded to the business. Not only the village druggist, he was a conveyancer and a leader among the Friends and in the community generally. A fascinating diary has been left of two months spent in the Woodbury jail in 1777, for refusal actively to support the Revolution.

### *Thomas Redman, 3rd*

Thomas 2nd prospered, and probably was able to pass on to Thomas 3rd the means to acquire land for the Redman farm in West Haddonfield. In the latter venture, Thomas 3rd was undoubtedly helped by marrying, in 1807, Elizabeth Lord Hopkins, granddaughter of John Estaugh Hopkins, who lived in the home yet standing at the corner of Haddon Avenue and Lake Street, and whose land holdings covered much of West Haddonfield.

The Redman farm extended roughly from the Ferry Road (Haddon Avenue) west to the Hinchman farm (Hinchman Avenue), and from Euclid Avenue north to Crystal Lake Avenue. Included was a grist mill where the stream now flows under West End Avenue. Redman Avenue did not then exist; instead, a lane, lined with trees, connected the Ferry Road with the house, passing through what is now No. 136 Haddon Avenue. Only one of these magnificent trees remains. Tradition has it that the ell at the back of the house was originally a small log house, built about 1755, but this cannot be substantiated.

We are told that, in the golden age of hospitality—the first half of the last century—none were more hospitable than the Thomas Redmans in their mansion at the end of the lane. It is said that, after the destruction by fire of the Estaugh home at 201 Wood Lane, in 1842, the Isaac Wood family, who

were the owners at that time, were invited by the Redman family to make their home at the Redman house until their own home was rebuilt—a noteworthy piece of hospitality as the Wood family was not small.

**No. 8 Kings Highway, W.**

The builder of the home at No. 8 Kings Highway, W., just to the west of the railroad, was Nathan Willits. The date was 1836. It is of the more elaborate type of balanced plan, with rooms on each side of an entrance hall, and has been considerably altered to accommodate its present occupancy as a funeral home. A most charming and unusual quality is found in the boxwood garden, with its summer house.

**No. 18 Kings Highway, W.**

On the south side of Kings Highway, at No. 18, recessed from its neighbors, is a white-painted house, built about 1827. It is of wood frame construction, and an example of the type with the entrance at one side.

## DAVID ROE HOUSE

### No. 32 Kings Highway, W.

A magnificent white, late-Georgian house with elegant steps and hand rail has graced the corner of Kings Highway and Warwick Road for one hundred thirty-five years. It was built in 1827 by David Roe, who gradually accumulated a farm of over one hundred acres, extending along Mansion Avenue (Warwick Road), west to Clement's Bridge Road (Chews Landing Road), and back to what is now Bellevue Avenue. His daughter Florence married a Long, and became the wife of the village physician of the last century—Dr. William Sumner Long, and mother of the late William R. M. Long. The farm has long since been divided into streets and lots, but the home remains in the hands of the family.

Mansion Avenue received its name from this stately dwelling, but through the years has been the Egg Harbor Road, Snow Hill Road, Lawnside Road and now Warwick Road.

### No. 34 Warwick Road

About 1830, John W. Swinker, builder, constructed a frame house at No. 22 Kings Highway, W. It was later moved around the corner onto Mansion Avenue (Warwick Road), where it yet stands at No. 34. It is of frame construction, a charming small house, small-size entry, box stairs, with rooms on each side of the stairway.

## EPHRAIM GILL HOMESTEAD

### No. 613 Warwick Road

*1853*

The house at 613 Warwick Road was built as a new homestead for a farm established in the neighborhood by the Gill family. John Gill, 5th and his wife, Elizabeth I. Tomlinson, took up residence in it upon their marriage in 1854, the next year after it was started. Ephraim T. Gill and his wife, Julia Bedford, succeeded to this home. Mr. Gill operated the farm on the basis of a herd of fancy dairy cattle; it was a show place among dairymen.

The farm and homestead have since passed out of the family's possession and the land has been developed for suburban residential uses.

## ORIGINAL GILL COUNTRY HOUSE

### Lane of Acres

The Gill country house was built on the first large piece of land acquired by the Gill family in Haddonfield. John Gill, a cousin of Elizabeth Haddon, had come from England chiefly

as a real estate conveyancer to the Haddons. He was empowered by John Cox, a grocer of London, to verify the survey of 1688 by Francis Collins. It is a natural inference that this re-survey was in preparation for a purchase in the area south of the Collins boundary, as Gill made such a purchase from Cox in 1741, upwards of one hundred acres, for £90.

Gill's son John II received title to this land in 1748 and the house was built shortly thereafter, as the fact of John Gill, II's residence there was mentioned, in 1752, in a deed to his purchase of adjoining land. In this house John and his wife, Amy Davis, lived until they succeeded to the family town house at 343 Kings Highway, E., on the death of the first John Gill.

The center part of the house is the original structure. The first floor included two rooms; the present entrance hall is believed to have been the rear room originally when the road was south of the house. The second floor had a like floor plan. Attached on the east end was what probably served as a kitchen, with a very large fireplace capable of burning a large section of tree trunk. The present living room and library were added to the west end shortly after original construction. Evidence of greater prosperity can be seen in this section of the house in the much greater refinement of design and workmanship of the woodwork, including a Queen Anne corner cupboard which is still in its original location. There are five fireplaces with original mantelpiece woodwork, all again in useful condition. Tradition has it that the Gills never locked the old kitchen door and that the Indians used to spend their winter nights in the warmth of the old kitchen fire.

After the second John Gill and his family moved to the town house, John III and his wife, Anne Smith of Burlington, occupied the house until they in turn succeeded to the Kings Highway town house. It then passed to John IV and his wife, Sarah Hopkins (married in 1818) until they moved, about 1827, to the original Collins homestead "Mountwell" near what is now the corner of Center Street and Cottage Avenue. The original farmhouse passed to William Gill, who used it for tenent occupancy, and then to his daughter Mary whose heirs sold it out of the family.

In recent years new owners have made an admirable restoration of the house to its original design, which, through discovery of a number of sketches and old paintings, is known with considerable accuracy.

This house has the distinction of having been the first home of four successive generations of newly married couples, all of whom in later life achieved much distinction in the community, in public affairs, and in the field of business and agriculture.

SNOWDEN POTTERY, HADDONFIELD, N. J. Established 1805.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORICAL SKETCH OF POTTER STREET

BY SARAH CRAWFORD HILLMAN

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As one passed through the basement of John Wanamaker's store, the pottery attracted particular attention. The salesman in charge remarked that those useful articles were manufactured by a firm in Haddonfield, New Jersey. A sensation of remorse was experienced because of the failure to recognize home products. A spirit of pride was at the same time aroused, and memory began to associate the present achievements with the history of the past; and in this, Potter Street naturally figured most prominently.

### *Early Industry*

The manufacture of pottery was one of the earliest industries established in Haddonfield. The plant was located on the "new" Long-a-Coming road, Ellis Street being a continuation of the old Long-a-Coming road. The land constituting the road was all contributed by the east side; it was surveyed and laid May 23, 1798, and recorded June 4, 1798. The street was four rods in width.

Some years ago efforts were made by a few individuals to change the name of this old street to some more attractive title, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Those who know of its significance claim that the name is the distinguishing feature of the street; and, though the pottery is no longer in evidence, this should be preserved as a memorial to the enterprise with which the street was so long and so closely associated.

### *Pottery Built in 1805*

The pottery was built in 1805, and owned by John Thompson, who purchased the property April 30 of the same year from Charles French and John Brick, executors of the estate of Elizabeth Hinchman. On January 4, 1816, John Thompson sold the place to Thomas Redman, Jr. The third owners of the business were Jacob and David Roberts, brothers, who purchased the property of Thomas Redman, Jr., June 5, 1819.

### *Snowden Pottery, 1816–1868*

Upon the decease of Jacob Roberts, Thomas Redman and John Gill, his executors, jointly with David Roberts, sold the estate to Richard W. Snowden, who had learned the trade of a Potter from John Thompson, aforesaid. Mr. Snowden here engaged in this business for over half a century, viz.: from 1816 until his death, October 20, 1868.

The Richard Snowden dwelling was erected later, of material, it is said, that formerly constituted a chair factory. The bricks from the old Market House on Main Street that was suddenly demolished one night in 1840 were purchased by Mr. Snowden and economically bestowed about the pottery and the dwelling.

William H. Snowden, son of the late Richard, Sr., was but a year old when his parents moved into their new home next to the pottery.

Richard Snowden, Sr., died in 1868. The pottery business was continued by his son Richard until the latter's death in

1883. The pottery was then leased by Barton Rixon, who had long been in the employ of Mr. Snowden. At this time a wheel was used to form the earthenware vessels, and a horse to grind the clay. Many recall the lathe, which was a machine consisting of a framework, bearing on an adjustable center, between which a cutting tool is thrust against the work, shaping or turning it down, usually to some circular form.

### *Charles Wingender & Brother*

A few years later, Charles Wingender & Brother leased the factory. Under the enterprising management of these two brothers, who learned their trade in Germany, the business, along the lines of improved quality and methods of workmanship, so developed that in 1904 they abandoned the old pottery and erected one of their own on Lake Street. Their products: plain and ornamental stoneware, salt-glazed blue stoneware, and red earthenware, also casseroles — saucepan-shaped earthen vessels, varying in size from three to eleven inches in diameter with a simple glaze on the inside.

### *50 Potter Street*

The pottery building erected by Mr. Thompson in 1805, now No. 50 Potter Street, has proved itself an institution of wonderful possibilities: from the dingy pottery has evolved a neat and artistic cottage. Instead of kilns and clay, now are seen hedges, clustering vines and masses of floral beauty. William H. S. Alexander—great grandson of Richard Snowden, Sr., who was a gallant young illustrator—brought a Haddonfield bride to Potter Street to occupy the former pottery. The dwelling of Mr. Snowden, which stands beside the pottery, has also been remodeled; with its many improvements it is now one of the most comfortable homes on the street.

### *Post Office*

The store of Sarah Kay Norris that formerly stood on the southwest corner of Main and Potter Streets had in its history numerous occupants. In 1828, during John Quincy Adams' administration, the Post Office was here, and Joseph Porter was the Postmaster. It was about this time that the mail route was established between Haddonfield and Camden. James Glover next had the store, followed by Levis Shivers. John Kay also conducted business here, keeping feed and general supplies for the Egg Harbor trade.

### *Egg Harbor Wagons*

On the opposite side of Potter Street was a row of open sheds, for the accommodation of overland craft from the seashore. The large white-covered Egg Harbor wagons, drawn by two horses and freighted with clams, oysters and fish, came up the old road to Long-a-Coming, now named Berlin, where they halted and fed. Then they came by way of Cross Keys, the present Gibbsboro, and then on to Haddonfield. This was their next and final stopping-place to rest and feed before going on to Camden and Philadelphia with their cargo of seafood. While the teams found shelter under the Potter Street sheds, their drivers no doubt refreshed themselves at the Old Tavern House.

After supplying the trade in the village with such stock as they carried, these toilers pursued their journey along the King's Highway and down the Ferry Road through sand or mud to the Delaware. Returning, Potter Street was again their harbor where, after loading up with horse feed, pork, flour and undoubtedly a supply of whiskey—for all stores then dealt in this commodity—they traveled back again to the shore, only to reload, and repeat the same long monotonous trip. They usually made two or three trips a week. Some went by the way of Ellis Street.

### *Glasshouse Wagons*

But the Egg Harbor wagons were not the only patrons of the Potter Street sheds. The glasshouse wagons from Waterford, Winslow and other points, drawn by six or eight mules with a bell suspended from each side of the head for protection in the darkness, also mingled with the Egg Harbor visitors. Then there were the charcoal teams of Long-a-Coming and vicinity.

### *Clement Store—1850*

In the 1850's, the old store at the corner of Potter and Main Streets, variously known as the Sarah Norris, the James Glover, and Joseph Porter, caught the spirit of progress and experienced a change in occupancy. Aaron C. Clement, son of John Clement, Sr., came into possession of the property. Everything about the establishment was revolutionized. A first-class dry-goods and grocery store was founded and, under the skillful management of this bright, energetic and capable man, an extensive business was developed. For many years this was the leading store in Haddonfield. Its reputation drew patronage from far and wide; regardless of distance, people

counted it a privilege to do their trading at Clement's store. Next to the store, on Main Street, was built Mr. Clement's large brick residence. After he lost his health, the store stood for a while tenantless, then was torn down; the lumber was used in building some small houses at the foot of Ellis Street.

### *Village Undertaker*

In the quaint little white house on the east side of Potter Street, No. 19, lived the village undertaker, William C. Githens. The house was probably erected in the 1860's, the adjoining shop at a later date. The shop was a furniture-repair and manufacture room, in the tradition of the early undertakers. Here his son Charles W., made lovable in the writing of James Lane Pennypacker, made the coffins needed; the demand, Mr. Pennypacker tells us, was only about one a month. Githens was a true artist in fine woods, never allowing a piece to leave his hands until it had reached the highest standard of elegance.

Music was Charles Githens' avocation. He played the violin-cello in the Baptist church choir, and though some members left the church on account of the "obnoxious thing" he continued to play. The cello is yet in the possession of one of Haddonfield's families.

*Thackara House*

"A village lane, quiet and plain, is Potter Street; there shade-trees meet o'erhead, and there the robins pair." So does Mr. James Lane Pennypacker describe the street where lived Samuel and Mary Thackara, at Number 24.

About 1856 Samuel Thackara, who for years had a blacksmith shop where the Haddon Fortnightly now stands, bought this house. What a stir there was in the neighborhood, for Samuel was twice a widower; so why should he want this dwelling? Soon it became known that Mary Albertson, an "old maid" who lived with her two sisters on Grove Street and took table boarders, was to marry Sam, twenty years her senior. Besides being a good cook, Mary's skill at sewing must have impressed Sam, for he asked her to try and make him a shirt, a task that she performed with such success that during the rest of Sam's life his shirts were homemade.

Mary came as a bride to 24 Potter Street with the understanding that there should be a second story over the kitchen, and a pump inside. Both of these wishes having been granted, she lived and ruled until her death in 1911 at the age of 101, having been a widow for 50 years. Vigorous and independent, Mary was remarkable for her interest in community affairs, and her immaculate home and well-kept garden were her pride. Always a faithful member of the Hicksite Friends meeting, she was as faithful in attending school meetings also.

The present owners, who purchased the property about 1934, restored in replica the original entrance porch. There is still a trap door over the well in the kitchen, and some necessary modernizing has been done, but essentially the house remains as it was when it was built.

## ROBERTS-HAINES-PENNYPACKER HOUSE

### No. 25 Potter Street

Nestling at No. 25 Potter Street, on the east side, the third from Kings Highway, a white-painted house with inviting entrance is dear to all as the first home in Haddonfield of our beloved writer James Lane Pennypacker. Originally one-room wide, it was built about 1830 on land which had been a part of the John K. Roberts property. A deed to Jacob Roberts in 1829 probably just preceded the building of the house.

For many years it was owned by the Haines family of Moorestown. Some eighty years ago, probably about 1880, the front was more than doubled, allowing two rooms facing the street with a hallway between; a conventional staircase leads up, replacing tiny stairs which formerly were in the room to the north.

The place continues to give the look of comfort to Potter Street which the road enjoyed when it was Long-a-Coming Road.

### *Haddon House*

At the corner of Main and Potter Streets, on the east side, was the home of the Morrises, maternal grandparents of Mayor Roberts. It later became the Haddon House, which served the community for many years as a small hotel; only recently it has been remodeled into an office building.

### *Hendry Hall*

Sometime in the 1850's Colonel Jesse Peyton, a Kentucky gentleman, manifested a spirit of progress and enterprise almost beyond comprehension when he erected a public building next to the Morris house. This building he named Hendry Hall, in honor of his friend, the physician of the village, Dr. Charles H. Hendry. Peyton lived at what is now the corner of Colonial Avenue and Kings Highway.

He wished to provide a place for lectures, musicales, etc., and afford the people of Haddonfield an opportunity for a high order of entertainment. The building was made possible by the ingenious combination of portions of two unused barns in the vicinity; one of these was contributed by Charles H. Shinn, from the rear of the house at the northwest corner of Grove and Main Streets.

Hendry Hall was a structure of somewhat unique design—extremely long and narrow, and weather-boarded vertically, but admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. For a while the conception promised to succeed. A lecture course was highly appreciated, and various other attractions followed. On one occasion Carl Sentz, a warm personal friend of the colonel, gave a concert, contributing his services; and the proceeds of the evening were appropriated by Colonel Peyton to the scheme of lighting the streets of the village. Secondhand lamp posts were obtained; a lamplighter was employed to light the kerosene lamps in the evening, and at dawn to again go around and extinguish them.

But regardless of the efforts of Colonel Peyton, the success of Hendry Hall was of short duration. After a few Sunday School entertainments, and a fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, only an occasional dance or supper served to rescue the enterprise from oblivion. A private school for girls, conducted by a Mr. Hutchinson, was once attempted here; it was called the Barnyard School, referring to its origin.

The property finally changed owners and was converted into a dwelling. The front of the building was moved around on Main Street (Kings Highway) to constitute part of the home of Dr. Bowman Shivers at No. 308 Kings Highway, E. The shutters were obtained by Isaac Braddock for the front windows of his home at the northeast corner of Main Street and Haddon Avenue.

In the 1870's Elwood Fowler became a resident of Potter Street, and erected a number of houses. The little driveway leading to Ellis Street became known as Fowler Avenue.

Though now a modern street, with more automobile traffic than its residents would choose, it has never lost the appearance of comfort and contentment which, through the years, has characterized the occupants of its homes.

**SAMUEL WOOD HOME**

**1844 - 1929**

With the passing of Samuel Wood on April 6, 1929, Haddonfield lost a link between its being a farming community of the middle of the last century and the busy residential borough which it had become in his span of eighty-five years.

He was primarily a hard-working and successful farmer, taking over in the 1870's the responsibility of the large family farm, and continuing until it was sold for real estate development in 1920. He then retained three and a half acres surrounding and in front of the farmhouse, which is the mansion at 201 Wood Lane.

During the last nine years of Mr. Wood's life, his agricultural interests were confined to roses and gardening. He was busy with the bank, the savings and loan association and various public affairs. As a member of the Board of Freeholders, he visited institutions all over the State; notable is the last entry in his diary, on the day of his death, "1929, April 6, 58°, 8 Rosebushes Claudius de Pernet to the Hospital (Lakeland) 86° 4:30 p.m." Though well along in the automobile era, a familiar sight on Tanner and Main Streets was his horse and buggy, often drawn up for an hour at the Republican Club.

Moving our chronology backward: Marguerite J. Robinson, of Canandaigua, New York, in 1885 married Samuel Wood, when he was forty-one. His father Isaac H. Wood, who had been in poor health, died at the farm in 1879. From extensive diaries, which can yet be read, it is evident that Isaac was a well-trained farmer, an astute businessman, and exceptionally fortunate in his marriage to Elizabeth H. Cooper of Cooper's Point (Camden) in 1831.

Since the death in 1762 of Elizabeth Estaugh, who was the owner of the farm and home, the property had gone through a number of hands, both in and out of the family, and had deteriorated to the point where the house was scarcely livable; for it, including one hundred fifty acres, Elizabeth Cooper paid $6200 in 1829. Here, and in the later home as it was rebuilt after the fire of 1841, she raised one daughter and six sons; of the latter, Samuel was the fourth. Interestingly, the property remained in the name of the mother, Elizabeth, until after her passing in 1880; then, by arrangements with the other heirs, it was transferred to Samuel.

In brief, this is the story of a man who for sixty-five years, in each succeeding decade, was a leader in the community life of Haddonfield and an important figure in the business and government of all the lower Delaware Valley.

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*Condensed from: The Estaugh Plantation and Wood Farm, by Mrs. C. E. N. Hartel, 1947.*

## A HISTORY OF HADDON FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

To form a comprehensive estimate of the value of HADDON FIRE COMPANY NO. 1 of HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY, to that municipality and to the towns and countryside surrounding it since its foundation, one must consider the fact that when the first battle of the American Revolution started, the company under the name of THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY was more than eleven years old. It was organized March 8, 1764.

### *First Home*

The meeting of institution took place in the Friends Meeting House, the only place of worship in Haddonfield for more than fifty years, which stood on Ferry Road (now Haddon Avenue) in what is now the Friends Burying Ground. Couched in quaint terms and in handwriting an engraver might envy, their constitution states: "We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed reposing Special Confidence in each other's Friendship Do for the Better preserving our own and our Neighbors Houses, Goods and effects from fire, Mutually agree in Manner following"—then follows a most remarkable document in which every contingency is provided for, and containing provisions that are in force today. It contained the signatures of twenty-six gentlemen.

### *Equipment and "Articles of Agreement"*

The question of fire protection was taken up at the very first meeting; and although the equipment consisted of only two leather buckets per member, which according to the constitution were provided "at our own proper charge," in addition to six ladders and three fire hooks purchased by the Company, still there was a sincerity of purpose and an earnestness of effort that has been handed down through the years, and is present with "the Company" today. Stipulations of what should be done in cases of emergency and how the equipment of the Company was to be cared for were set forth at length, and would do credit to a statesman of the present day. If it was proved that a member failed to keep his buckets in repair, he was to be fined a shilling; nonattendance at a fire entailed a fine of two shillings, and a sixpence fine was imposed if the member failed to keep a copy of the "Articles of Agreement" hung up in sight at his home. Buckets lost at a fire were replaced by the Company. Each member took turns of four months each acting as clerk, part of his duty being the inspection and reporting on the condition of the Company's property.

### *Several Names*

Until 1811 the Company was known by its original name. From 1811 until 1857 as THE FIRE COMPANY OF HADDONFIELD. Then it was changed to the HADDONFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT, a name which lasted until 1875 when it went under control of the Borough Commissioners. On January 13, 1887, a complete reorganization took place, and the charter has since been renewed in perpetuity. The name HADDON FIRE COMPANY NO. 1 OF HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY, was given and is the name the Company now bears.

### *Modern Equipment*

"The Company" has always enjoyed the privilege of possessing the best apparatus for fighting fires in the county, with the exception of Camden.

The first piece of equipment was a high four-wheel pump with a box in the center. This was filled by buckets, and had large handles on both ends of the pump which, by working up and down, would throw the water. This pump was built in 1738 by Perkins in England and purchased in 1818 from The Independence Fire Company of Philadelphia. At that time Philadelphia still had a volunteer fire company. The pump was last used in the Flinn fire in 1896 in Westmont, New Jersey. The second piece of equipment was purchased in 1867 and was a suction pump that could be connected with any one of the nine fire cisterns dotted about the town. Both of these pumps were hand-drawn and hand-operated, and are still owned by the Company.

### *New Equipment*

With incorporation came a desire to better the equipment, and in 1888 a ladder truck which was horse-drawn was purchased at a cost of $452.00, and was used continuously until it was sold in 1919. In 1889 the old hose carriage was purchased at a cost of $425.00 and used until 1907. This hose carriage was first paraded on May 8, 1889, at which time a banner was presented to the Company by the citizens of Haddonfield. The banner is owned by the Company today.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1895, one of the best pieces of fire apparatus ever seen in Camden County up to that time was housed by the Company. This was a Holloway chemical engine, purchased at a cost of $1,300.00. It mounted two forty-gallon tanks and was extremely efficient.

In 1907, because the hose carriage was out of date and had outlived its usefulness, a modern hose wagon, capable of carrying 1,000 feet of regulation hose, was purchased at a cost of $635.00.

### *First Motorized Fire Engine*

In 1916 the Company purchased the first piece of motorized equipment, a Boyd combination automobile apparatus, at a cost of $4,875.00. This machine had two thirty-five-gallon chemical tanks and carried 1,200 feet of 2½-inch regulation hose and 200 feet of chemical hose. It was run by a four-cylinder engine and maintained a speed of fifty miles per hour. By the removal of one of the chemical tanks, a pump could be installed.

In 1918 a contract was entered into with the "American La France Fire Engine Company" for the building of a city service truck. This machine cost $7,200.00, and for a suburban town represented the latest thing in fire apparatus of its kind. It was run by a four-cylinder engine and could attain a speed of forty-five miles per hour. It had one forty-gallon chemical tank with 200 feet of chemical hose; on top was a wire basket capable of holding 700 feet of 2½-inch regulation hose. The apparatus was equipped with the most modern appliances obtainable. Certain features of the truck were suggested by the Fire Company and are now standard with the builders. The regulation hose carried was capable of reaching from an area plug (hydrant) to any fire in the corporate limits of the town. There were 225 feet of ladders, the longest being a 40-foot extension ladder with braces.

### *Reduction of Fire-Insurance Rates*

In the spring of 1913, after a conference between the underwriters and the Haddonfield officials, in which the water supply and the fire-fighting equipment of the town were discussed at length, a reduction of fire-insurance premiums was made that averaged fifteen per cent for the entire town.

A report in 1919 showed that for a sixteen-year period the Company had responded to 120 alarms. Within the last several years the Company has averaged 134–140 fires per year.

In 1941 a new 500-gallon-a-minute pumper was purchased, and the Company has continued to try to keep the best of equipment.

*New Building*

In 1951 the old fire station, which had been used at various times as a school and borough hall as well, was demolished. The equipment was housed in April, 1952, in a beautiful, modern station at the old location.

The present equipment owned by the Borough of Haddonfield consists of two 500-gallon-a-minute pumpers, one 750-gallon pumper, and one 75-foot-aerial-ladder truck. In addition the Fire Company owns and operates the Chief's car and a pickup truck. The ambulance is housed in the Fire Station and manned by the Company volunteers, but maintained by the Ambulance Association. All rolling stock is radio equipped. This equipment has been purchased, installed and maintained by the men in the Company.

A far cry from calling the men to a fire with the ringing of church bells, as was done in the early days, is a bell-alarm system in the home of each volunteer maintained mutually by the Borough and the Fire Company. Several of the churches and other institutions in Haddonfield have also advanced with the times and installed a modern alarm system which will directly alert the Fire Company.

### *Still a Volunteer Company*

Basically, the Company remains a volunteer company. But it does have for the safety of Borough property and a more efficient operation one paid Chief and four paid duty men. The spirit of service still remains, and when World War II began in 1941 the Volunteers started sleeping in the building so that the homes and people of Haddonfield would have protection from disaster twenty-four hours a day.

*Ned, with the Heart of a Hero*

No chromium-plated piece of fire equipment of today can equal the glamorous appeal and thrill of Haddonfield's earliest chemical. First hand-drawn, it was later converted to be drawn by "Ned". Ned came into the department when the chemical was bought in 1897, and for ten years or so was as much a part of Haddon Fire Company as the men themselves.

Owned by the Borough, he gained his daily living as a delivery horse for Samuel Hunt, whose butcher shop occupied the building which now houses Howard Griffeth's electrical store. The arrangement was that Hunt was to stable and care for Ned in his barn which was opposite the firehouse. Thus theoretically Ned was near when the fire bell might call both horse and Hunt to answer an alarm.

Disproving a certain Biblical aphorism to the contrary, Ned met all the requirements of serving two masters. He never missed an alarm. He was so nervous when he reached the apparatus that it was necessary to throw a bag over his head to back him into the thills. It was related that while Ned was rusticating on the Henry Kelton farm, Joe Enders was driving him through the field gathering cabbages. Ned's ears twitched to the sound of the distant fire bell and he was off, scattering Joe Enders and the cabbages along the way to the fire house.

In the ardor of his service, he had become wind-blown. A kindly borough pensioned him, as it were, with the easy, uneventful task of hauling an ash cart. The work was easier although his dignity suffered.

BUT WHEN THE FIRE BELL RANG! The old flames flared in his heart. His training told. He was a firehorse again. Regardless of where he was, he would start for the firehouse. Charlie Shover, who drove the ash cart, was a little deaf and sometimes didn't hear the fire bell. But Ned did. And responded in the manner of his training.

Mrs. Martin Schlecht has laughingly told of seeing Ned attached to the ash cart, spilling trash along the Kings Highway as he galloped toward the fire hall, Charlie trailing helplessly on foot.

While this is the story of a horse, there may be some natural curiosity as to the human dignitaries in the picture. The faces are none too clear, but Lew Hunt hesitatingly identified Martin Schlecht as driving with John Schlecht beside him. Walter Davis is the suspected rider on the tail, while Frank Weik stands in front.

TOWNSEND H. BOYER
MARSHALL D. WILKINSON
RUSSELL M. HUNT

## THE HADDONFIELD LIBRARY COMPANY

The founding of the Haddonfield Library Company, March 5, 1803, is recorded in an article accurate in fact, vivid in character, colorful in setting—written in 1903 for the 100th Anniversary by James L. Pennypacker and printed in 1934 in his collected "Verse and Prose" by the Historical Society.

For the same Anniversary Mrs. Hannah A. Cawley, then Librarian, wrote "Echoes from the Library," an excellent, well

documented survey of the struggles of the Library Company through its first 100 years. Her sources were entries in the old, leather-bound Minute Book still used at meetings of the Company.

The proceedings at the 100th Anniversary, including both articles and two occasional poems by John E. Redman, were assembled in a pamphlet, of which 150 copies were printed in 1903 by private subscription. It is now rare, but may be found at the Library. Interested readers may rely on the two centenary articles as authoritative for the first 100 years of the Library Company.

### *Books Given to Haddon Institute*

Twice, in its years of struggle for efficiency as revealed by a careful reading of the "Echoes", the Library Company entrusted all its books to the keeping of the Haddon Institute, an organization that encouraged public lectures, for a rental and other consideration; but in each case maintained its separate entity and title as incorporated. In 1875 the Institute was dissolved; and the Library Company paid off its debt, took over the combined libraries and control of the room in the Town Hall, and issued certificates of membership to its paid-up members. The total number of stockholders became 63. And in 1880 an endowment fund of $1,044.75 was invested in stock of the United Railroad and Canal Company of New Jersey.

### *Purchase Building at 156 East Main Street*

In 1890 the Haddon Fire Company gave notice to vacate the room in Town Hall. Under the guidance of Charles Rhoads, the Library Company sold its endowment stock, and thus was able with the aid of generous donors to purchase for $4,500 the frame dwelling then standing at 156 East Main Street, next west of Haddonfield National Bank. In reporting the purchase the President remarked: "so that we now own this valuable building in good condition and free from debt." After years of moving about, the Library Company had its first secure home.

### *Hannah A. Cawley, Librarian*

Appointed in 1890, Hannah A. Cawley served as Librarian for 13 years. In that year there were 2005 volumes on the shelves, 1289 visitors to the reading room, and 674 books taken

out. On three sides of a quiet room high shelves reached to the ceiling. A long center magazine table held the Forum, Chautauqua, the Century, the Independent, and the Youths' Companion. Certain evenings the Science Club met here; by day the room served as Mary Allen's private school. On the marble mantel a collection of rocks, crystals and a baby seal distracted the pupils' attention.

By 1900 the books numbered 2527, visitors 2551, and books taken out 560. At different times two parcels of land from the rear of the deep lot were sold to adjoining owners on Chestnut Street, and the proceeds applied to upkeep of the building.

### *Rhoad's Legacy*

At a stockholders' meeting on February 7, 1903, "It was announced by an executor of the estate of Charles Rhoads that a legacy of $1,000 had been left to the Library, the income therefrom to be used for the purchase of books, with the provision that no novels or romances shall be procured with any of said income."

### *Anniversary Program*

On March 5, 1903, appropriate commemoration of the 100th anniversary was observed at Wilkins Hall, 2nd floor of a building then at the east corner of Chestnut Street and Kings Highway. The papers and poems mentioned at the head of this article were read, and the audience then adjourned to inspect the Library. There were, in this 100th year, 2525 volumes on the shelves and 19 magazines and weekly papers on the reading table.

### *Walter C. Rulon, Librarian*

Hannah Cawley resigned in 1903, and the building was rented for $240 a year to Walter C. Rulon as tenant Librarian, at a salary of $160 and "the Trustees to pay for ¼ of the coal, assumed as the amount required to heat the Library room."

In 1906 the Trustees voted to install three electric lights in the Library room, one over the front door, and one in the sitting room behind the Library room. The same year, a special meeting changed the Constitution to read "nine" Trustees instead of "seven". The book committee was instructed: "to investigate the matter of card cataloguing the Library, and to consult with the Representative of the State Library in regard to giving some assistance to those who may do the work, and to go on with the work if that is best."

### *Proposed Merger with Athenaeum*

On November 12, 1908, a special meeting was called by Samuel N. Rhoads, President, to consider a proposition from the Haddon Athenaeum. Starting in 1887 as a young people's reading room, the Athenaeum had been successful for 20 years, and now occupied its own building on Chestnut, next to our Junior High School, with a library of 1500 books and furniture valued at $750. It now proposed to rent a room at the Library Company building and to place its books there. A joint committee recommended six articles of association, the sixth reading, you will note, "Each library to maintain its own organization and to be responsible for its own books, funds and furniture."

On motion the stockholders of the Library Company resolved: "That the Library Company adopt the report of the Joint Committee, and are willing to consider any alternate proposition"—evincing as ever their purpose to increase public interest in books and to reduce costs. In the Trustees' report for 1909 are these words: "We are certainly deficient in members—stockholders—and some radical means of soliciting the interest of our townspeople should be devised."

### *Free Public Library*

But the arrangement was not accepted by the Athenaeum. In 1909, therefore, it offered to donate its building, books and fixtures to the Borough "as a free Public Library," and this was approved by public ballot at the election of November 2, 1909. Almost the first act of the Trustees of the new Public Library was to invite the Library Company to place its books in their building on Chestnut Street.

At a special meeting November 4, 1910, the Trustees of the Library Company recommended: "That the Trustees be empowered to execute an agreement or lease by which the two libraries shall be managed and maintained for the best interests of the public, in the present building of the Haddonfield Free Library, it being understood that the Haddonfield Library Company will not thereby change its present status as an incorporated body, nor alter the principles and by-laws that have characterized it in the past."

The motion was called and unanimously adopted, and the Secretary added "A record of this motion is herein recorded." Once again the Library Company would cooperate for efficiency, but retain its incorporated entity.

### *Anna L. Cawley, Librarian*

As Walter Rulon's service terminated with the transfer at execution of the lease, we find two minutes for January 14, 1911: "It is hoped that a new tenant will soon be secured, and that the increased rental of the whole building will enable us to increase our expenditures for the proper care of the property and for the purchase of an increasing number of books." (2) "The librarian of the Free Public Library, Anna L. Cawley, with her assistant, will act as librarian for both the Free Public Library and the Haddonfield Library Company."

### *Increased Circulation of Books*

In the President's report for 1911 we are glad to read: "This arrangement appears to have been entirely satisfactory. . . . Our books have been of greater service to the people of Haddonfield than they ever were under the former management of our Library Company." That year the circulation from the Library Company in its new location was: magazines, 765; nonfiction, 2248; fiction, 472—a total of 3485. For six years the combined libraries continued their service with satisfaction to all.

In 1915 the President's report makes first mention of the present site on Haddon Avenue: "During the year there has been inaugurated by the Historical Society of Haddonfield a movement looking toward the erection of a building for their accommodation and for that of the two libraries of the town. Several meetings of the Committee appointed for this purpose have been held."

In the Librarian's report for that year we find the interesting statement: "The rule that only one book of fiction may be taken on a card . . . was not enforced in the matter of children's books, because there were few nonfiction books for children; but we have been adding juvenile nonfiction, and the rule will be made to apply to children as well as to adults."

In 1917 the present building was erected.

In 1918 the Librarian reports: "The Library was closed for the month of October due to the influenza."

### *New Building and Lot Transferred to Borough*

On October 2, 1919, the Trustees voted "That the Library Company hereby signify their desire that the new building and lot on Haddon Avenue be transferred by the trustees of said deed to the Borough of Haddonfield, as therein provided, on or before 10th Mo., 28th, 1919."

### *Stacks and Furniture Purchased*

In 1920 George Bacon was elected Secretary and Treasurer, upon the death of John Gill Willits. A motion was passed that the Treasurer be directed to pay bills up to $500 for steel stacks and other library furniture for use in the new building. And in March 1921 the Librarian sighs "We are moved, after strenuous efforts, but not yet in order."

In 1924 the Treasurer reported that the Company's box of old account books had been removed from Philadelphia and placed in the Haddonfield Trust Company vault as suggested. And in 1925 the Book Committee requested: "that some books be purchased especially to be used in the Friends School Library, in value not to exceed $20." The Treasurer was directed to pay for such books when obtained.

### *Stockholders in 1930*

The circulation for the whole Library in 1930 was just short of 64,000. There were, at this time, 15 known stockholders in the Library Company. As gifts from Catharine E. Rhoads, from the block of the Nicholson estate, 13 shares of Library Company stock were issued to 13 new members. At the Trustees' meeting J. Linton Engle was elected President, and George Bacon Secretary and Treasurer.

During the depression years following 1929, reduced income curtailed the purchase of new books. In those bought, the emphasis was always upon nonfiction, a policy that goes back to the original By-laws.

In 1940, the Librarian reports: "The activities of the Haddonfield Library Company and the Free Library are so interwoven that it is impossible to give a separate report. But, the circulation is kept for each, so that I am able definitely to state for 1939: magazines, 734; fiction, 105; nonfiction, 1351; a total of 1979."

### *War Years*

After the death of J. Linton Engle, the Trustees elected Joseph W. Pennypacker, President; J. Redman Engle, Vice President, and George Bacon, Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1941, '42, '43, war years of restricted gasoline and of devotion to war gardens, the circulation was only 2240; yet the Company contributed 74 new books to the Library during 1943, and many children's books were loaned to the Friends School Library. (These figures are only of Library Company books. They do not represent the circulation for the Public Library.)

### *Beatrice E. Stackhouse, Librarian*

During 1943, Miss Anna L. Cawley was forced to give up her work because of illness, and Miss Beatrice E. Stackhouse became Librarian pro-tem, being officially appointed in January 1944. At the Trustees' meeting (1950) the estate of Catharine E. Rhoads presented 20 endowment shares of Library Company stock "to be used to help increase interest in the Library." The Trustees voted to issue one share each to eight new members.

### *Sesqui-Centennial of Library*

A record of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration and Book Fair, written by Mrs. Beatrice S. Stuckert, Librarian, is here inserted:

"At a town meeting, January 26, 1953, the Board of Trustees of the Public Library invited representatives of sixty-five organizations to discuss plans for a Sesqui-Centennial observance. Its purpose—'In a changing Haddonfield, to look back at those who built what we enjoy today—to look ahead and plan for those who will come after us.'

"The complete celebration is on record in the Library. Ably planned by Mrs. Beatrice S. Stuckert, Library Director, and headed by Mr. Carl Biemiller, then Associate Editor of Holiday magazine, it extended from February 4, when in the home of Thomas Hopkins the Trustees chose twenty pictures, painted and given to the Library by the Haddonfield Art League, to the three-day Book Fair, sponsored by the Library and the Haddon Fortnightly, and held in the Fortnightly Clubhouse, May 5, 6 and 7. At the Book Fair 2500 books borrowed from 50 Philadelphia and New York publishers were on display. Thirty-six hundred people attended, coming from all parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, and some were registered whose homes were in Florida and Maine.

### *The Book Fair*

"Speakers during the three-day Book Fair included such outstanding authors as Dr. John Bakeless, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the Senate, Carl Biemiller, William Bacon Evans, Lester del Rey, Louis Slobodkin, Katherine Milhous, Edith Dorian and Carl Carmer, as well as twenty local authors.

"Twenty-nine window displays, planned by the Library and the Business Association, under the leadership of Frank T. Johnson, depicted their business as it might have been in 1803."

At the Anniversary Dinner, the Library Company contributed by reading to the Governor of the State, Alfred E. Driscoll, the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Luther Evans, and to 150 invited guests, the names of the 19 original founders, and by presenting to the Public Library a set of books, the 13-volume "New Oxford Dictionary," as a birthday gift.

In 1955 the Trustees elected Margaret G. Bell, President; Nancy H. Hart, Vice President, and Charles R. Mulloy, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1956 Mrs. Lou Cuthbert Hopkins presented to the Company one of the original copies of the Constitution, a valuable gift. Three of the certificates from the Catharine Rhoads estate were issued to new members.

### *Building Program Aided by Library Company*

An important special meeting was called March 31, 1957, to consider whether, for the sum of $1.00 the Library Company should give up its one-third equity in the Public Library building and lot. Title to this property, by deed of trust from Rebecca Nicholson October 26, 1916, was vested tri-partly in the Library Company, the Historical Society and the Free Public Library.

### *Addition to the Library Building*

The situation in 1957 was as follows: Increase in population had outgrown the Library building, which was bursting at the seams; and the Trustees had plans for its enlargement, drawn by architect George Von Uffel. The Historical Society was eager to sell out its one-third equity for $15,000 in order to purchase the Bauer property on Kings Highway. The Commissioners were ready by ordinance to guarantee $125,000 toward enlargement of the building; but to comply with New Jersey statutes on library buildings, they must hold clear title in a single corporation, the Public Library as Borough property.

The Library Company had tried, unsuccessfully, to find some way to retain its one-third equity without blocking the general plan. The question now before the special meeting was thoroughly explored, and was summed up by Thomas S. Hopkins thus: That as we all wanted the enlarged building, we should all give in to progress and agree to vest sole title in the Free Public Library. The question was put, the motion approved, and the officers instructed to execute the transfer.

*Room Named for "Library Company"*

Be it ever noted that once again, in generous fashion, the Library Company cooperated toward efficiency and the public welfare! In acknowledgement, the Trustees of the Public Library named a room in the new building the "Library Company Room."

In 1958 the Trustees elected Nancy H. Hart, President; Mary P. Scudder, Vice President, and Charles R. Mulloy, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

*Librarians 1803–1962*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Clement | 1803 | Isaac Middleton | 1861 |
| Thomas Redman, Jr. | 1804 | Richard J. Allen | 1864 |
| Joseph T. Elfreth | 1811 | John Boadle | 1868 |
| Jeremiah Elfreth | 1816 | Abigail Blackwood | 1877 |
| Joshua Stretch | 1819 | Charles F. Redman | 1886 |
| Nathan T. Clement | 1820 | Hannah A. Cawley | 1890 |
| Henry Wyble | 1820 | Walter C. Rulon | 1903 |
| John Whitehead | 1822 | Anna L. Cawley | 1910 |
| Samuel Nicholson | 1846 | Beatrice S. Stuckert | 1950 |
| Charles Braddock | 1854 | | |

Today, in 1962, there are 27 stockholding members of the Haddonfield Library Company, who honor the memory of its founders, abide in the policy this Company has followed for 160 years, and will continue as their means permit to support the welfare of the Haddonfield Public Library.

*Compiled from the Minutes by* JOSEPH W. PENNYPACKER,
*and Verified by* CHARLES R. MULLOY, JR.
*October, 1962*

## THE HADDONFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1962

Haddonfield has grown over the years, from Elizabeth Haddon's tiny Quaker village in 1713, to a crowded suburban town—from a handful of people with the same beliefs and way of life, to a heterogeneous community, with ever increasing needs and demands. But always these needs have been rooted in culture, and from the beginning books have played an important part in their fulfillment. Over the years, too, the people of Haddonfield have felt the necessity for a center of culture, a place where they could meet with their friends and develop together.

The Haddonfield Library of today is housed in a beautiful building. Its contents are carefully chosen to meet the needs of today, with full appreciation given to the riches of the

past, and with vision looking toward the future. We live in a stirring age of technological discovery and Librarians are half seriously talking about a possible, and not too far distant, need for extension service to the moon. Who knows? But wherever the future leads, the Haddonfield Public Library will strive to keep in step.

### *Present Book Stock*

To the original excellent collection given by the members who founded the Library Company in 1803, have been added the over 3000 books of the Haddon Athenaeum, when in 1909 it offered to "donate its building, books and fixtures to the Borough as a free Public Library." From that time the holdings have grown until the present Public Library counts its book collection at about 45,000.

### *Children's Work*

The attention to the needs of children and young people has developed from "St. Nicholas Magazine," and "Harper's Children's Magazine" with "$10.00 spent for boys books in 1906," to a collection of over 6000 in the present children's department, and a constantly growing collection of over 2500 books for young people.

In the newspapers of the day in 1887, the Haddon Athenaeum announced "a young people's reading room established." In 1890, the "Ladies Committee" of the Athenaeum gave a "soap bubble and bean bag party" in the Reading Room to the boys of the community. More than 100 boys attended. Games were played during the evening, and apples and cakes were served as refreshment. According to James Lane Pennypacker, Secretary of the Trustees at that time, "Probably a jollier, noisier set of boys have never been brought together for a better purpose in Haddonfield." Our boys and girls have not changed much in this respect. But they continue to pour into the Public Library in ever increasing numbers.

The present Children's Librarian, Mrs. Margaret Garwood, has, as a part of her over-all program service to many kinds of children's groups: a Spring Book Festival; classroom visits from all the community's schools during the month of November as a part of our "Book Week" Celebration; a year-round Story Hour program sponsored by the Town P.T.A.; and five Great Books Groups (a discussion program inaugurated by Mr. William Reynolds, Superintendent of Schools, and President of the Library Board), which meet in the conference room of the Library, and include young people from eighth

grade through High School. This past summer, a Vacation Reading Club, called The Friendship Seven, enrolled over three hundred boys and girls, and 4467 books were read. A closing party was given for those who completed the required ten books. Anyone helping that afternoon would heartily agree with Mr. James Lane Pennypacker that "a jollier, noisier set of boys (and girls) have (seldom) been brought together for a better purpose . . . even after this span of years."

### *Its Heritage*

An institution, someone once said, is "but the lengthened shadow of one man." This is very often true. But to give that institution reality and vital life, many men and women must contribute. The Haddonfield Library owes its growth and its heritage of service to the "lengthened shadow" of many men and women—to those early Quakers who talked to Samuel Smith in 1765; to the men who founded the Library Company; to the public-spirited men and women who, over the years, have voluntarily given their time and effort to serve on Boards of the Haddon Institute, the Library Company, The Haddon Athenaeum, and the Free Public Library; and to those Commissioners who have shown their interest in the educational system of the town by their support to the Library budget, and a few years ago to its building program.

### *Friends of the Library*

The "Friends of the Library" was formally organized on November 10, 1955, with Donald P. Macrae as its first President, and with sixty-four community leaders as charter members. This group has worked hand in hand with the Trustees and the Library Staff on the "National Library Week" program; on the campaign to raise $40,000 for furnishing the new library; in providing voluntary help. They have purchased an electric mimeograph and contributed generously to the furniture fund, as well as aiding daily in any way that is needed.

Besides these men and women who have formally organized as the Library's "Friends", are many throughout the town who work with the Library to help serve the community's educational and cultural needs; organizations like the Haddon Fortnightly, the Haddonfield Lion's Club, the Kiwanis, and the many individuals who supply floral arrangements, give books and magazines, and offer voluntary help. The library is indeed a community center and a community effort.

### *Services Offered*

What has the Haddonfield Public Library to offer to its Community in 1962? A beautiful, comfortable building is stocked with a constantly growing book collection available to the public seven days a week. The library subscribes to over 110 periodicals and houses them in a Browsing Room where they can be read. There is a growing collection of business books and periodicals and a pamphlet and clipping collection. For the music lover, a collection of fine records with a listening table to hear them; for those with impaired eyesight, a large-print book collection, and a "Projection Magnifier"; for the bed-ridden, a ceiling projector.

The Young Adults Room is a meeting place for high-school students, and houses career and college material as well as the best of young people's and adult fiction and nonfiction, and many books just for fun.

The Library Company Room, as soon as it includes more shelving, will house a collection of local history and fascinating old and rare books of history, travel and literature, plus a School-Book Collection, an Early Children's Book Collection, and one on Antarctica.

The Conference Room is busy every night of the week with Great-Book Discussion Groups, and plays host during the day to Boy and Girl Scouts, Workshops, etc.

The Library is carried to the community through a weekly newspaper column, special news stories and radio "shorts", book talks, special exhibits, book lists, special programs for the Organizations of the Borough, and a gala week-long program at National Library Week.

### *Philosophy of Service*

Little can be accomplished without an over-all philosophy, and any institution rendering service is no exception. In Article I of the Library Company's Constitution, adopted in 1875, it states "Its object shall be the promotion of useful knowledge among its members and the community at large." The Haddon Athenaeum and Free Reading Room Association, in its Constitution, shows its objects are "to provide the public with a resort for such intellectual, recreative and moral enjoyments as may conduce to the general well-being of the community." All of this the present Public Library is attempting to continue—to be a community center for educational activities, to bring together the best of all current forms of communication; to cherish the heritage of the past and foster

the building of the future; to provide recreation, inspiration and education for all the townspeople, yet never be too busy to listen to one individual.

History is but a bridge to the future! With science and technology changing our world as rapidly as it is today, we who are responsible for providing the materials for educational and cultural growth will have to run to keep in step.

*The Public Library Board in 1962*

William W. Reynolds, *President*
Edith Bodine (Mrs. E. Kent) *Vice President*
Joseph W. Pennypacker, *Secretary*
Harold A. Furness, *Treasurer*
Helen Coshland (Mrs. Robert L.), *Book Committee*
Richard Walter, *Building Committee*

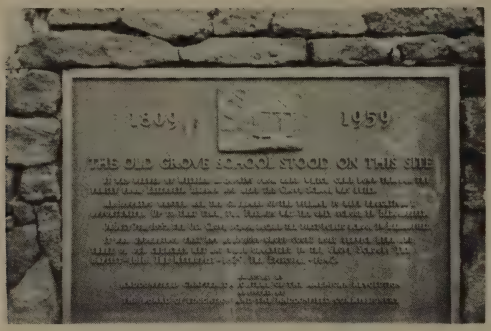
BEATRICE STACKHOUSE STUCKERT, *Director*

## HISTORY OF THE HADDONFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As this account of the evolution of public education in Haddonfield is being written, the only existing physical link with the past is being removed from the local scene! This coincidence, involving the demolition of the Brown Building in August 1962, is mentioned particularly because this build-

ing on Lincoln Avenue just off Chestnut Street was opened in 1870 to accommodate pupils who had been going to the Grove Street School, Haddonfield's original Public School. And now, in 1962, this "beautiful and commodious school house," the Brown Building, in turn yields its place to a facility which is modern by today's standards.

Formal education in Haddonfield followed our nation's Declaration of Independence by only ten years! The forces of the revolution having prevailed, as early as 1786 the Haddonfield Friends School was opened at the school's present location on Haddon Avenue at Lake Street. This in turn created an incentive for expanded educational opportunities which led ultimately to the opening of the Grove Street School, revered in memory not only as the birthplace of public education but also as the locale from which has evolved much of the religious life of our community today.




The ground was deeded by William E. Hopkins and Ann, his wife, under date of June 16, 1809, to a group of trustees of the Haddonfield Grove School Company "for the consideration of the benefit arising to the community by establishing schools and seminaries for the education of youth" and further specifying that "for the time being . . . for the sole purpose of building a school house thereon for the benefit of said company . . . provided that the said lot hereby granted shall never be ploughed or tilled but shall be kept for the benefit of the scholars."

We read in an undated History of the Haddonfield Public Schools, by "Chronicler," probably a local newspaper, that for fifty years after this gift was made little progress in education was enjoyed. "Chronicler" reports: "The men of the generation now old and passing away were educated in its school house by the woods, and knew that they had pros-

pered in life, and did not perceive that more learning would be of any advantage to their children. Truly they had done well; the proximity to a great city had increased the value of their property, and given them a market. It was of no importance that the King's English had been mercilessly slaughtered for a generation, and that but a small proportion of the tradesmen could spell correctly the names of articles of commonest use. So for forty years the same little house was used, and the same general management satisfied the people. Those who had left the village twenty years before and had seen the progress of many other places, and had perhaps made their fortunes, on returning were astonished to find all stationary in Haddonfield, and that everything remained where they had left it. Population, however, would increase, and in spite of the fact that the colored people were not allowed the privilege of an education, two other rooms had at length to be hired." It will be noted that prior to 1868 our system of education locally was based on segregation by both race and sex. And we have the feeling that they were not averse to subordinating education to religion, closing schools whenever the convenience of a particular congregation dictated that a religious service was in order. Their curriculum, too, reveals a concern for soul saving, just as it reflects the simple, unhurried life of those times.

We all attach more than passing significance to the fact that, whereas the Grove Street School was built for purposes of education, "for the benefit of scholars," as the deed notes, it was also the place in which our present Baptist, Grace Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations had their beginnings.

One of the several source books to which we have access, Prowell's History of Camden County (1886), refers to the dual use of the facilities, rough and uncomfortable as they were, for in that age it was the accepted belief that comfort was not conducive to learning. "The harder the seat the more the mind absorbed" must have been the rule, because it was "a plain building, furnished with unpainted desks and with benches without cushions or backs."

And when the citizens later provided a beautiful and commodious school house, Prowell reports that the old house, meaning the Grove Street School, was used as a school for colored children. Reading between the lines in the school district minute books and the source material available, it would appear that for some considerable time our colored

citizens themselves resisted any program of education for their children.

On September 15, 1868, the Board of Education discussed the "propriety" of establishing a colored school and, quoting from the minutes, "it was agreed the trustees would do all in their power to advance the cause of education among the colored people. But if the parents of the colored children would not send them to school, as had been the case heretofore, the trustees have no power at their command to force them."

Subsequently we find that the school for the colored was opened, but later in the fall than the other schools. Perhaps this was a compromise to allow colored boys to supplement their family incomes by helping with the harvest. Incidentally, we note that a colored school was opened in the basement of the Odd Fellows' Hall, October 4, 1869 with Miss Cecelia E. Chestnut as the teacher at a salary of $25.00 per month. Then on March 28, 1870, we find that "the colored school, girls and boys, was this day removed from the Odd Fellows' Hall to the Grove School House." Even at this point, except for the primary grade, white boys and girls continued to be segregated in special classes. And until the 1930's our colored children were separately housed up through the eighth grade.

Finances were a problem in yesteryear, but the amounts over which concern was expressed seem to us today to be ridiculously small. In 1855, for instance, a town meeting was called to authorize an expenditure of $152.00 to repair the schoolhouse—the Grove Street School—and another $200.00 was put aside for maintenance. Again in 1857 a sum of $168.83 was approved for repairs, and on motion of Rennels Fowler another $350.00 was reserved for maintenance.

And in January, 1868, citizens were called together in town meeting to determine whether the trustees should be authorized to borrow money sufficient to keep the schools open for the balance of the year "or to discontinue same." A motion to borrow $1,200.00 was unanimously approved.

That was in January. Then on April 7, 1868, a meeting was called to determine if a new school site should be acquired and a school built thereon. Names of some of the participants in this and other meetings are of interest: Jacob Rowand, David Roe, William McKnight, Nathan Lippincott, Isaac Middleton, Joshua Browning, Amasa May, George Appleton, Dr. Joseph Roe, J. C. Young, M. T. Ruth, Joseph E. Hopkins, Charles H. Shinn, William H. Nicholson.

These and other citizens met regularly from this date until July 8, 1869 when final approval to build was voted by the people. There had to be an act of Legislature to create School District #1. The citizens agreed to borrow $12,000.00 at 7% interest as the building appropriation, but another $5,000.00 had to be added later because the original estimate was inadequate.

There was some delay in finishing the building, so from September, 1869 to March 28, 1870 children were temporarily housed in the Town Hall and in the Hicksite Friends schoolroom. But to all intents and purposes we may say that it was but one jump from the Grove Street School to our so-called Brown Building on Lincoln Avenue and the present.

We passed rather quickly over Prowell's reference to the beautiful and commodious schoolhouse the citizens had provided by their vote in 1869.

The Secretary of the Board almost went into ecstasies when he recorded the events of the evening of March 25, 1870. He writes that for the dedication of the new building "at least 500 citizens, men, women, and children, met in the new building at 7½ o'clock" and "After the audience had been comfortably seated in that spacious room in the second floor which had been so commodiously arranged for said occasion and for all other school purposes, the program proceeded with addresses by dignitaries including the county and state superintendents of schools."

What a night that must have been! "The Camden Cornet Band, who by request of Mr. Abel Clement, a member, volunteered their services for the occasion, enlivened the assemblage by playing a number of airs."

Even as the Brown Building was being dedicated there were evidences of such growth in population that additional facilities would have to be constructed promptly. In this sequence, then, school sites were purchased and buildings or additions erected:

The Red Brick Building, now housing the system's Administrative Offices, 1890.

The White Building, razed to make way for the Central School (1948) 1894.

The Brown Building Extension, 1904.

The present Junior School, 1908.

The Elizabeth Haddon School, 1913; with additions in 1948 and 1955.

The Lincoln School, 1923.

The J. Fithian Tatem School, 1923; with an addition in 1955.

The Memorial High School, 1926; with an addition in 1955.

The Central School, 1948.

To this list should be added the facilities now under construction (1963) which will provide:

An addition to the Central School and a completely new Junior School at the Chestnut Street site.

A physical education building on a portion of a ten-acre plot off Radnor Avenue which the Board of Education owns.

An extension to the Elizabeth Haddon School.

Returning briefly to the earlier period, curricular changes were in order almost from the day when pupils were moved from the Grove Street School. Gone was the dominating religious influence with its severe overtones. "Chronicler" is the source for the suggestion that levity was being mixed with education. The minute books of the Board of Education are replete with decisions on disciplinary problems including insubordination and truancy. "The most incredible part of the history of the period," says "Chronicler," "was seen in the conduct of not a few of the parents with reference to ordinary discipline. The necessary safeguard to prevent truancy and the labors of the teachers to develop the minds and correct the conduct of children were treated as impertinent interference."

Several instances are recorded "way back when" which indicate that in every era there have been watch-dogs of the treasury who regarded taxes for schools as excessive, bordering on the confiscatory. In open town meetings they pointed an accusing finger at Board Members and citizens who advocated adequate facilities for the community's children. But despite charges and counter charges, and even threats of violence, the minutes of the Board over these many years are their own proof of the advancement of public education.

Highlights in the sequential development are the expansion of the program of studies to include high-school courses, the elimination of segregated schools, and the willingness of the citizenry to accept and support sound academic recommendations, both curricular and physical.

Always, it seems, we have to refer back to the Brown Building, for this was our original high school! In 1904 with the addition of four rooms and a third floor laboratory the complete secondary program was offered, and the first class of ten students was graduated in 1905.

In 1908 the new high school (the present junior school) was dedicated, and until the fall of 1927 this and the Brown Building served as the center for secondary instruction. When in 1925 it became obvious that the community had outgrown these accommodations, it was necessary for the Board of Education to go before the electorate several times with sites and plans before approval was forthcoming to proceed with the Memorial High School at the Kings Highway location. Except for the one large addition (1955) and several major interior alterations dictated by curricular requirements, this structure has weathered handsomely its 35 years as a school and as a center for a multitude of community activities.

Some previous mention has been made of segregation in our schools. The Lincoln School was erected in 1923 for the colored children in grades one through eight. This program was continued through the early 1930's, but thereafter the children of junior school age and, gradually, children in other grades were transferred to the Central School until in 1948 there was complete assimilation. The building was entirely vacated in 1948 and ultimately sold.

Educational landmarks such as the "club house" at the Elizabeth Haddon School and the White and Brown Buildings at the Central School, with the present Junior School soon to be added—these were at some time deemed to be obsolete and have given or will give way to progress. But to each in turn are attached fond memories.

Our citizenry time and time again has given an affirmative expression to a conviction that the forward march of education must never be impeded locally. To that end school plants have been or are being expanded to meet increased enrollments and modernized to meet current and future needs, insofar as these may be anticipated. For within our school plants constant attention is being given to the selection and adjustment of curricular offerings to keep them current.

The "academic explosion" of recent years has left an incalculable impact on all education, and many believe that our whole program of instruction is on the threshold of great change. We are confident that our local school personnel will be well aware of the studies and experiments in progress or planned and will make judgments and recommendations which are in keeping with the capacities and talents of our young people.

ROBERT Y. GARRETT

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS

When our forebears settled in and about what is now Haddonfield, they were so preoccupied with the necessities of life and the work they entailed that little thought was given to education. But as the young generation grew up, the fundamentals had to be learned—so the mothers and fathers did what they could. As some were more able at instructing than others, farm schools came into existence. We have few records of those early years. But we do know that there were some family schools, such as that of Jonathan Bolton (1715) and Hannah his wife on the Montgomery farm near Haddonfield,

where children were taught "the rudiments of learning." For their teaching the Boltons were given 40 acres of ground for life.

### *Craig School*

Then too there was John Craig, the first doctor in Haddonfield, who boarded and schooled boys. Ebenezer Hopkins, adopted son of Elizabeth and John Estaugh, attended this school—a stipend of £12 for 1727—1728 was paid by John Estaugh.

Some children, no doubt, were sent to Philadelphia to take advantage of the teaching offered by the William Penn Charter School or the Friends Select School, both founded in 1689.

### *Friends School*

For the first hundred years of settlement, there was no formal school in Haddonfield. Then, after several years of planning, the Haddonfield Free School (later Haddonfield Friends School) was sponsored by the Haddonfield Free School Society and became a reality in 1786. John Estaugh Hopkins gave the land and led the organizing committee.

The little one-room brick schoolhouse (probably completed in 1786) built on Haddon Avenue (then the "Great Road") still stands, incorporated in the larger present structure that has been added to from time to time as increasing attendance required.

In the minutes of the School Fund, Peter Thompson was the first teacher mentioned, as being paid for schooling three black children in 1792 at the rate of 12 shillings per quarter. Thomas Thorne and Daniel Roberts were also paid that first year. A French nobleman, M. Guerrier, a friend of Louis Phillipe, Duke of Orleans, taught French here, probably in 1796.

In 1802 the school was deeded to the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting. The first committee appointed to superintend the school made the following report: "We have paid attention to the appointment and have procured a well qualified teacher, being a member of the Society; the school is at present large, consisting of about 80 scholars, and an assistant teacher is employed. Upon the whole, we are of the mind that the school has increased in solidity and is growing in reputation as a Seminary for Useful Learning, wherein the English Grammar, the Mathematics, Geography, and the Latin and French languages are, or may be taught. Signed on behalf of the committee 2nd month 17th 1803—Thomas Redman."

The "well qualified teacher" procured was Stephen Munson Day, who became headmaster in 1802. To quote from Ruth M. Outland's history of the school: "The school at this time stressed higher rather than elementary education. . . . Town meetings and elections were, for lack of a town hall, held there. One wonders how there was room either for the 80 scholars or for the town meetings in the little one-room brick house."

It remained the only school here through many years. "A significant change in the oversight of the school took place in 1830 with a report encouraging the education of 'females'." Extensive repairs in 1852 made it possible for the school to become, for a while, a boarding school—first for boys only, later coeducational.

By 1894, finding that the public-school system here was offering adequate education and that "Transportation to Philadelphia was not too difficult," the Committee decided "to emphasize the primary and intermediate branches." A kindergarten was started in 1897.

Now, having survived almost two centuries of continuous service to the community, and adjusting to the needs of the day, it is an essential and fundamental part of the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting as well as a helpful influence in the community at large. The school of today has six elementary grades, a kindergarten and a nursery school—with an enthusiastic attendance of 200 pupils and 24 teachers.

### *Grove School*

In 1809 the "free" Grove Street School was built (Cf Public Schools). But this and the Friends School were evidently not enough to meet the requirements of the growing town. Many small classrooms and their devoted teachers or masters had their day, and were gone. Most of them were elementary schools giving the children personal attention during their first years of learning (many received no more), and offering the schoolmistresses a rewarding and socially acceptable way of life. Most of their names are lost in the past.

There is record in 1830 of a school (at times a boarding school) known as Greenbank School. It was on the south side of the Highway, just east of the railroad. This school was later taught by Benny Willis, and still later by Miss Phoebe Cox. Probably it is the same school referred to in Stewart's Notes on Old Gloucester County as "The Haddonfield Boarding School for Girls," taught by Miss Amy Eastlack and her sister—"terms $30 for a quarter of 12 weeks—1838."

Kirby School

There was a Miss Morris' School east of Potter Street on Kings Highway. In the 50's the Misses Kirby had a school in a small building at their home opposite Tanner Street. A Mr. Hutchinson had classes in Hendry Hall, 15 Potter Street, an "auditorium" made by the joining of two barns. His classes were at times referred to as the "Barnyard Seminary." And there was Mr. Hallowell's school below Wilkins Hall, second floor of a dwelling at the east corner of the Highway and Chestnut Street, now the Colonial Market. And the two Misses Hendry, daughters of the doctor, had a school in their home on Kings Highway, East.

### *St. John's Academy*

St. John's Academy, founded in Camden in 1866 for the free benefit of boys who aspired to the ministry, was conducted by two clergymen of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Theophilus M. Reilly and the Rev. William M. Reilly. In 1870 they moved the school to Berlin, and on March 29, 1871, to Haddonfield, where they had purchased a tract of 110 acres, a part of the land surveyed to Francis Collins in 1682, and now the high ground at 310 Centre Street. There had been previously erected not only the original Collins homestead, but also nearby a building intended—but probably never used—for a summer boarding house. It had over 100 rooms. Here the school prospered for a while. In 1872 the smaller building was destroyed by fire.

About this time the character of the Academy was changed, and it became a thriving military school, with both boarding and day pupils. Rev. Edward M. Reilly joined his two brothers in the management. In 1886 the large building was burned to the ground. Thereafter the boys were accommodated in cottages (still standing on Lakeview Avenue); the personnel

became mostly Latin American boarding pupils; the aim to teach them the English language, American ways, and to prepare them for college. After the death of Rev. Theophilus M. Reilly in 1907 the school was discontinued.

### *St. Agnes Academy*

A sister school for girls, St. Agnes Academy, was founded in 1878. It was housed in small cottages on Lakeview Avenue opposite the boys.

### *Miss Hillman's School*

Miss Sarah C. Hillman, who had taught in our public school until 1869, and then for a while away from Haddonfield, returned here and built on Chestnut Street a schoolhouse, that later became the "Athenaeum" and in 1909 our first public library. There she conducted her "Haddonfield Institute and Kindergarten" (the latter half-title a word of magic at the time). She taught children who were too young for public school or who wished private tutoring, and in the Institute teenagers who were seeking higher education not then offered in the public school. After a decade she moved her school to her own nearby home and taught only the older pupils, continuing in this way for many years

### *Bancroft School*

The schoolhouse on Chestnut Street was taken over in 1883 by Miss Margaret Bancroft. She had taught in the public schools of Philadelphia, where she had guided a special pupil—a term used as opposed to the normal child—who proved to be a challenge to her. In her Haddonfield school she taught mostly normal children, but included too a few subnormal ones. After a number of trial locations, she settled at 134 Kings Highway, West. In the late 90's she purchased "The Lindens" at 437 Kings Highway, East, the spacious home built by Mr. William Coffin and later owned by Mr. William Mann, Sr. There she gathered about her a little band of "special" children, and as a pioneer dedicated her life to the cause of the subnormal child.

Thus was born The Bancroft Training School, the first school of its kind in this country. Along the way this remarkable woman realized her goal with the financial help of Miss Jean Cox, with the advice and counsel of Dr. W. W. Keen, eminent physician in Philadelphia, with the cooperation and personal dedication to the school of Dr. Ernest A. Farrington (who died in 1936), with the help first of Miss Jenzia Cooley

who followed Miss Bancroft as administrator, and then of her sister Miss Miriam Cooley, the present administrator. Today the school numbers about 100 pupils enrolled, and extends aid to special classes in the public schools of Haddonfield.

### *Other Schools*

During the 80's and 90's a number of popular elementary schools flourished. The largest was Miss Fowler's School, at first on the Highway opposite the Borough Hall, and later in her home on Colonial Avenue. She had pupils for 30 years or more. Miss Mary Allen's school was in the Library Company's room in Mrs. Hannah Cawley's home, just west of Haddonfield National Bank. And Miss Van Dyke's was on the Highway a short distance west of the railroad.

### *Present Day Schools*

At the present time the Friends School and the Bancroft Training School are well attended. The Catholic School, which opened its doors in 1940, now has 1136 pupils. St. Mary of the Angels, a private Catholic school for girls founded in 1945, has 200 pupils at high-school level. And there are large nursery schools at the Methodist and the Lutheran churches.

From the above record, with that of the public schools, it is fair to state that through all the years the children of Haddonfield have had opportunity to acquire the fundamentals of education.

MARY B. PENNYPACKER

## OLD TAVERNS

### *Sarah Norris Inn*

Sarah Norris, whose husband was a shipwright, received from her father, John Kay, land at the southwest corner of Kings Highway and Potter Street, whereon she built a home and store. Records show she was taxed in 1733. This was probably the first store in Haddonfield. She later kept a tavern. In 1746 she evidently had a man running the tavern for her, because the application for a license is in the name of John Jones.

In 1750 she again applied for a license in her own name, and evidently she had become an invalid, because her friends wrote in the application of her need to be able to support herself. After a short period when John Hinchman, Jr. was "mine host," her brother Isaac Kay took it over and built a new tavern.

Isaac Kay died in 1757 and was succeeded by Mary French, widow of Uriah French, as Innkeeper.

Mary French married Hugh Creighton in 1759 and he became the innkeeper and named it The Indian King.

When Hugh Creighton moved over to what is now known as The Indian King, May 1, 1777, he probably took the sign with him, transferring the name to his new inn. Here he was "mine host" during the tragic period of the Revolution and until 1790.

### *The Estaugh Inn*

The brick building, known as the Estaugh Inn, stood on the west side of Tanner Street, on a property 207 feet wide and extending back to the line of the Episcopal Church. The land belonged to Elizabeth Haddon. Before her death she conveyed this property, about 1760, to Dr. John Kaighn, who was John Estaugh's nephew and was a doctor in the community.

In 1870, Isaac Middleton built the present house at 8 Tanner Street on the foundations of the early inn. After the Middletons passed away, it was purchased by a relative, Isaac Braddock. It recently passed out of the family.

### *Perry Webb Tavern*

Thomas Perry Webb, in 1727, purchased from John Kay a triangular piece of land at the east corner of Ellis Street and Kings Highway, East, where he built a dwelling. The first reliable date of a tavern license being granted in the limits

of Haddonfield is found in the old town book of Newton Township in 1733, in which Thomas Perry Webb is assessed as a tavernkeeper. He died in 1741.

In 1742 his widow, Margery, purchased an additional piece of land, and continued as Innkeeper until her death in 1750. The son was a seafaring man, so the inn passed to others. Robert Friend Price became the owner and "maintained good Entertainment for man and horse; and observed good order and rule to the general Satisfaction of Travelers and others."

In 1758 he removed to Gloucester. He was an outstanding citizen and patriot.

This old inn was maintained by a number of hosts after this, among whom were: Richard Thorne, Samuel Matlack, William Falkner, Samuel Morell and Joseph Garwood. It was finally taken over by Samuel Kennard in 1776. A committee of the Council and General Assembly met here to inspect the minutes of the Council of Safety.

Kennard seems to have continued as innkeeper until 1788.

*Indian King Tavern*
*233 Kings Highway, E.*

The eastern and older part of the Indian King building was constructed as a hotel, for the account of Mathias Aspden, a Philadelphia businessman, in 1750. He had purchased the land and buildings previously standing there from Timothy Matlack, one of the early settlers. Matlack had bought the land from the Estaughs in 1732, and had built a store and several buildings for brewing and distilling. To provide space for the hotel, these buildings were removed.

The property remained in the Aspden family after Mathias' death in 1764, until sold by Mathias, Jr., to Thomas Redman, 2nd in 1775. Redman was already owner of the apothecary shop on the site which now has the No. 211 address. The

tavern changed hands again in 1777, when bought by Hugh Creighton. Creighton had entered the hotel business prior to that time, as a result of marrying Mary French, widow of Uriah French. As Mary French, she was the successor of Sarah Kay Norris in operating a hotel named the Indian King, at the corner of Potter Street and the King's Road. Advertisements yet survive of the Indian King from as early as 1765; they undoubtedly refer to the Potter Street establishment. When Creighton took over the present Indian King, he transferred the name to it.

Following Creighton, ownership was acquired by Samuel Denny in 1804. It changed hands again in 1805 when John K. Roberts, later of 334 Kings Highway, East, became the owner; but Denny continued as manager for some time afterward. A Mrs. Denny is recorded as owner of one of the three small houses "below" it (west). The property passed down through the Roberts family until 1874, when George W. Stillwell purchased it.

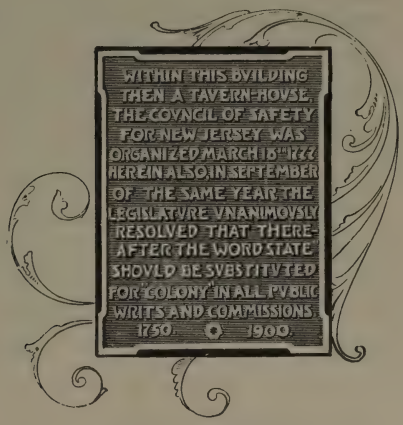
The old tavern had a number of names during its history: Upper Tavern, American House, Creighton House and Temperance House, besides Indian King. It was a social center for the area, and resounded with the music of the fiddle and the feet of dancing young people in the ball room on the second floor.

A girl from Philadelphia whose name was Dorothy Payne Todd, widow of John Todd, Philadelphia lawyer, led the social life at the tavern near the end of the eighteenth century. She may have been either a niece of Hugh Creighton, or a friend of his daughter. It was she who went on to become President Madison's wife Dolly, and to act as White House hostess for widower President Thomas Jefferson when her husband was Secretary of State, before becoming First Lady in her own right.

Pressed by movement of military forces throughout New Jersey, the State Legislature vacated Trenton and met, among other places, at Princeton, Burlington, Pittston, and for some time in 1777 in Haddonfield at the Indian King. On September 20, here, the following was adopted to regularize usage on State documents: "From and after the publication of this act, all commissions and writs which by the constitution are required to run in the name of the COLONY shall run in the name of the STATE of NEW JERSEY."

Earlier, March 15, 1777, a Council of Safety was established by the legislature in an act "Investing the Governor and

Council, consisting of twelve, with certain powers therein mentioned for a limited time." The Council covered what today we call the "home front" aspects of the conduct of warfare. For example, it maintained a measure of control over British sympathizers' attempts to aid our opponents, and over desertions from our own armed forces. It held various meetings, from March through September, 1777, in Haddonfield, some at the Indian King.




The building continued as an inn, under Stillwell ownership, gradually deteriorating, until 1904, when the State of New Jersey purchased it for preservation as an historic landmark and began its restoration.

Prior to acquisition by the State, the Indian King had already become the meeting place of some of the organizations of the town, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution. It continues to serve today for meetings of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of 1812. It was headquarters of the Haddon Fortnightly—women's club—until that organization purchased its own clubhouse.

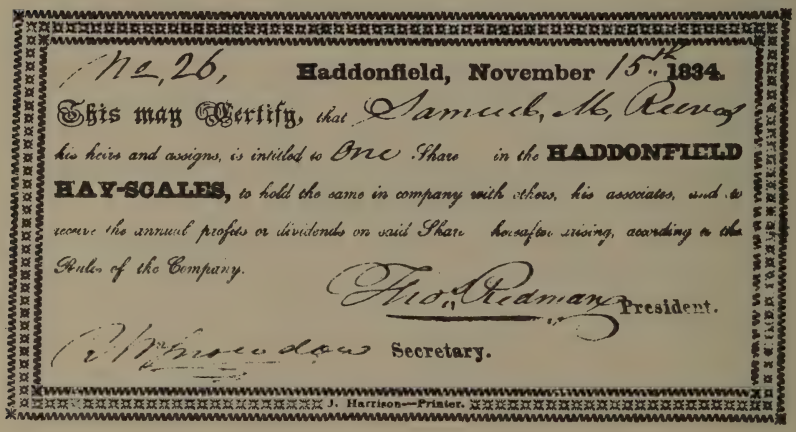
*Edward Gibbs Tavern*
*127 Kings Highway, E.*

In the busy year of 1777 a new tavern was built by Edward Gibbs on Kings Highway at Gibbs Alley (Mechanic Street) in the town of Haddonfield. He had purchased the lot from Elizabeth Haddon in 1761 and due to the war activities this seemed a good time to build. There were at that time four other taverns in this thriving town. The gable date bricks are still

to be seen on the west end of the building—1777. On February 27, 1777 the Declaration of Independence was officially entered on the minutes of the New Jersey General Assembly. On March 18th the Council of Safety had met in Haddonfield. The Council was the representative of the Legislature and was entrusted with the power to arrest, try and punish persons suspected of Toryism; its authority was almost without limit. It was entitled to call out the militia to enforce its decrees. While it sat at Haddonfield it kept two guardhouses well filled with its prisoners. (Prowell's History, page 65.)

Edward Gibbs was also a blacksmith and the driveway next to the inn (now Mechanic Street) became known as Gibbs Alley. At this time most journeys were on horseback. Carriages were not introduced generally, even in Philadelphia, until the Revolution, and the inns were kept busy with so much war activity. There are many narratives of history and legend of Haddonfield during the Revolution. A Scotch Regiment was encamped in the centre of town in the winter of 1777-78 and after the retreat of the British from Philadelphia in 1778 both Pulaski and Lafayette were seen in the village. (Prowell's History, page 58.)

After the war the stagecoaches made regular stops at the inns in Haddonfield. In 1824 a stage was established between Camden and Haddonfield and the mail came regularly twice a week. In the Wood family accounts, when hay was sold to Haddonfield customers, Enoch Clement then the Gibbs' Innkeeper was the weigher with the scales kept at this inn. In 1847 the Haddonfield-Camden Road became a turnpike and once again the picture changed. For 96 years the inns and taverns were the center of much of the life of the village; but


No. 26, Haddonfield, November 15th 1834.

This may Certify, that Samuel M. Reeves his heirs and assigns, is intitled to One Share in the HADDONFIELD HAY-SCALES, to hold the same in company with others, his associates, and to receive the annual profits or dividends on said Share hereafter arising, according to the Rules of the Company.

Geo. Redman President.

C. Wm. Snowden Secretary.

J. Harrison—Printer.

in 1873 the town and the township voted "no license," which was the end of the taverns.

In later years this building became the Post Office. This was in the days when you went to the Post Office to get your mail. Usually there was a long line of people waiting while the mail was being sorted, then the window was opened and you gave your name or box number and the Postmaster gave you your mail. All the affairs of the nation or gossip of the town were settled here while waiting for the window to open. Many were the meetings here between the charming young ladies of the village and bashful swain. Consequently it did not require much persuasion to have the young people of the family go for the mail.

## "THE OLD MILL"

"Down in yon wood, where a streamlet is running,
O'er pebbles worn smooth by continuous flow;
There stood an old mill with its wheel slowly turning,
In days that are past and a long while ago.

Though now scarce a vestige of all is remaining,
Save the pillars that held the rude beams of the floor;
While around them the alders are silently growing,
And soon will the forest leaves cover them o'er."

JOHN ESTAUGH REDMAN

# MILLS

### *Kendall's "Free Lodge Mill"—1696–1700*

The first mill in Newton Township was built on the south side of the south branch of Cooper's Creek. The mill and nearby mansion were erected by Thomas Kendall, a bricklayer, on part of a 100-acre tract of land which he had purchased from William Lovejoy in 1696.

The original purpose of the mill was the grinding of corn—one of the chief crops of the area. It was known as the "Free Lodge Mill" because farmers coming from some distance could lodge here without charge while waiting for their grain to be ground. At the time it was built this mill was the only one in the entire area; therefore it would have been impossible for the farmers coming from the greatest distance to have made the trip to the mill (using the uncertain roads of the day), transacted their business and returned home before sundown. The Kendall mill was small and crude (having only one set of burrs), probably producing only about three bushels of grain per day. Bread made from this grain consisted entirely of dark meal with all of the bran retained.

The Free Lodge Mill was operated by Thomas Kendall until 1700.

### *Kays Mill—1710–1819*

Between 1700 and 1710 the Free Lodge Mill on the south branch of Cooper Creek and the land which surrounded it passed through several hands. In 1710, John Kay became the owner of the Lovejoy Tract plus another fifty acres on the opposite side of the stream; this area was known as Uxbridge.

In addition to the mill which he acquired with the Lovejoy Tract, John Kay owned a small sawmill which is believed to have been adjacent to the gristmill, an arrangement not uncommon at the time.

In 1727 Isaac Kay received from his father John a deed to this land, including the mill, which passed to his son Joseph and later to Mathias, a grandson. In 1779 Joseph Kay resurveyed the land and built a wide dam breast forming the beautiful lake now known as Evans Pond. There he built a new mill on the north end of the dam breast. It is interesting to note that the mill was assessed at four shillings in 1733 and at ten shillings four years later and again at the same amount in 1754.

On the opposite side of the dam from the gristmill stood a fulling mill. This was in operation at an early date and may have been run by Hugh Creighton (who is best remembered as the owner of the Indian King), since records show that he was taxed for the operation of such a mill in 1754. The following advertisement appeared in the September 22, 1768, issue of the Pennsylvania Gazette:

*"WANTED*

*A Fuller or Sheerman. Enquire of Hugh Creighton, at the Indian King (the Sarah Norris Inn) in Haddonfield, 7 miles from Philadelphia."*

According to fulling-mill ledgers, Thomas Evans was the owner of such a mill on this site in the year 1820. Subsequently, he rented this mill to a Russell Millard in 1826. In a newspaper of the time Russell Millard advertised the carding, fulling and dressing of cloth. At the same mill one Abel Small conducted the weaving and making of carpet. The operation of this mill continued until 1854 when the building was destroyed by fire.

The fulling process consisted of beating the cloth with paddles and compressing it in water which increased the density of the material and made it more resistant to wind and weather.

### *Evans Mill*

In 1818-19, Joel and Thomas Evans purchased the mill property from Mathias Kay. In 1839 the mill was entirely rebuilt. The ownership passed to Josiah B. Evans, son of Thomas, in 1844 and in 1869 it became the property of Joseph G. Evans; henceforth the business was conducted under that name.

In 1882 the mill was converted to a roller process and had a capacity of 75 barrels of flour per day. For more than a decade the Evans Mill was the most flourishing establishment of its kind in the township. However, increasing competition from the larger western mills forced it to close in 1897. In October, 1913, a fire, which was blamed on an itinerant umbrella mender who had been given permission to sleep in the boarded-up mill, completely destroyed the building.

### *Mills on Newton Creek in Redman's Woods*

On the edge of Redman's Woods, on the northern branch of Newton Creek, about one-quarter mile from what is now known as the town of Westmont, a one-story frame building housed the Haddon Mill. This name often refers to the Hopkins Mill. However, a woodcut of the mill which we are now discussing was printed in the April, 1830, issue of "The Casket," a Philadelphia paper, and was captioned Haddon Mill. This name was used after the William Hopkins mill fell into disuse. The mill may have been built by Joseph Hinchman since it stood on part of his plantation and we know that he operated a gristmill in this vicinity prior to his death in 1742. This mill passed through the hands of a number of proprietors down through the years: Howell and Breach were both millers here at some period.

### *Thomas Githens Plaster Mill*

Thomas Githens, a veteran blacksmith, well thought of in the village of Haddonfield, operated the first plaster mill in this whole vicinity. He probably established this business around 1778. Plaster mills were small, usually one-man operations, with an average investment slightly in excess of one thousand dollars. The plaster produced in these mills was used for the most part as a soil dressing. However, by 1825 its use as such was supplanted by lime, and thereafter the output

of such mills was used as an ingredient in plaster of Paris, in stucco work, in the manufacture of millstones, and, of course, by builders. The Githens mill was the only one in the area where the farmers could buy plaster, and it soon became a neighborhood meeting place, where all the gossip of the surrounding countryside was discussed, as well as religion, politics, and crop conditions. At a time when newspapers were almost unknown, the plaster mill was a regular meeting place for candidates for office, fishermen, even Indians, who gathered to exchange the news of the day. The miller was a genial host and was affectionately known as Tommy to citizens of all ages. The interior of the mill boasted a wide, open fireplace; overturned baskets and empty nail kegs provided crude but adequate seating arrangements, while daylight struggled through two cobweb-covered windows.

Plaster ground here came from France as ship ballast in the form of gypsum. It was transported from the Philadelphia port to the head of navigation on Newton and Cooper's Creeks and thence by wagons to the mill.

Machinery improvements in other mills lured Tommy's customers away and finally the mill fell into decay and ruin. Tommy Githens died in 1826 at the age of eighty, several years after the mill had ceased to function.

"A meek-looking man to the mill-work attended,
His hair wore the silvery aspect of age.
In his countenance peace and contentment were blended,
And much his appearance resembled the sage."

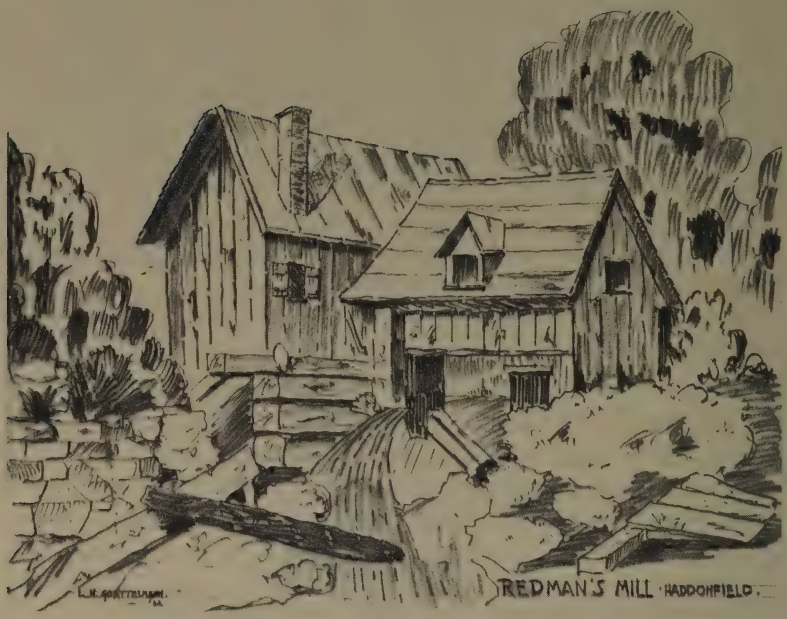
### *Stoy's Sawmill—1820–1890*
### *(Both dates are approximate)*

James Stoy's sawmill was located on the west side of Crystal Lake about one thousand feet west of the Haddonfield Road. The pond which furnished the power to drive the saw in this mill is the same one which provided the power for Githens' Plaster Mill. The sawmill dated from about 1820 and, although James Stoy died in 1842, the mill operation continued until about 1890.

### *Stoy's Flax Mill*

The Stoy Flax Mill was located near the east side of the lake next to the Stoy homestead, which is still standing at

330 Westmont Avenue, Westmont. The mill stood by Crystal Lake and the dam breast was the road across the creek. It is not known when the flax mill first began its operations. It was destroyed by fire in 1895.




*Redman Gristmill—1835–1885*
*(Both dates are approximate)*

The gristmill was located on a beautiful site amongst the stately trees of Redman's Woods, just west of West End Avenue at the Borough line and immediately south of the stream which passes under West End Avenue. The mill property dates from about 1835 and was continued in operation until the late 1880's.

## Haddon Mill

*1789–1880*

Recall the little village; with its quiet restful air,
Surrounded by the forest and the farm,
The gatherings at the Meeting House and the
friendly faces there,
For in them all we find a nameless charm.

So few are left who recall our Kings Highway as a peaceful tree-lined country road, dotted here and there with quaint jewels of colonial architecture: wandering footpath beside, where at night—more than often—uncertain feet guided but by the candlelight in some friendly window came to grief upon protruding roots.

In that interesting and charming booklet "The Beginning of the Haddonfield Library," written in 1903 by Mr. James L. Pennypacker, we find the following reference to the houses along the Kings Highway in 1803: "The houses were mostly strung along the Highway (Main Street) with wide spaces between. On the west side of the Highway, between Cooper's Creek and the point where now Grove Street begins, were but three houses. From Grove Street to the Ferry Road (Haddon Avenue), beside the American House, the old tavern of famous history, were six houses and three shops. One of these houses, said to have been then the oldest in Haddonfield, was afterward moved bodily and stands today, quaint and interesting—a low, old-fashioned hip-roofed building on Ellis Street near its juncture with Centre. South of the Ferry Road, beside the Central Village Tavern—the building which now (1903) shelters the Post Office—there were six houses, the furthest being the present home of William H. Clement."

Haddonfield in 1790—give pause—a hamlet of less than two hundred souls living in homes scattered but here and there along the Salem-Burlington highway, country gentlefolk of village and farm who knew how to work and how to play, for these were the days not alone of axe and flail, but of tail coats, knee breeches and silk stockings. And think not that subtle result of culture, taste, was here lacking, for while many of the comforts which we enjoy they had not, there is ample remaining evidence of a luxury without ostentation and a wealth that typified only good taste and refinement. As I write these lines I sit in a chair which belonged to Elizabeth Haddon forty years before the American Revolution, the graceful lines of which put to shame the best which is produced today, and on the table before me lies a piece of linen of matchless quality and texture, woven by hand at Birdwood during the time George Washington was President of the thirteen original states. Such were the early days of Haddon Mill.

Then, as now, along the eastern limit of the settlement flowed Cooper's Creek, the banks of which, if followed west for a short distance from the main road, brought one to a broad meadow where a boisterous little stream flung itself against riotous beds of purple flags with a sparkling spring, the banks of which in April were then and still are dotted with sprays of forget-me-nots. It may have been the spring, it may have been the meadow, who knows? or the forget-me-nots which were the determining factors in the location of the Haddon Mill. Of course the fact that a gorge ran west through what is now our Park, with its convincing possibilities of water power, was a consideration. Yet there were other gorges and other water courses; but meadow and spring such as these there were none.

John Estaugh Hopkins, who in 1762 had inherited the Birdwood Estate from his aunt, Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh, engaged the services of one Major William Ellis (a veteran of the American Revolution), for the erection of the mill, which was accomplished in 1789. The dam was constructed simultaneously by a man named Fortner, who received in payment for his labor a lot 400 feet deep, extending west on Kings Highway from the present crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad to what is now Lansdowne Avenue, which included the late home of William H. Clement (torn down in 1924 for business improvement).

Old records inform us that "neither expense nor pains were spared in the construction of the Mill." The foundations, 25′x 40′, were of gray stone, the north corner 9′ high, the east corner 18′ high, being on the side of a hill. The first floor rested upon hand-hewn 6x6 oak beams. The sides of the first and second stories were of overlapping 8-inch white oak boards, surmounted with a cedar shingle peak roof. We may not be positive, but upon investigation are informed that the stones were quarried near the present location of Chester, Pennsylvania, being brought by flatboat up Cooper's Creek to Stoy's Landing. The heavy wooden shaft or axle was set horizontally or nearly so across the frame of a cupola at the south end of the building, and on its outer extremities were secured two wooden cross arms about 30 feet in length, each arm carrying light wood shafts or blades, inclined so as to deflect the air as it passed among them and thus to absorb a

portion of its energy. Records in our possession say that the arms of this wheel were still attached to the cupola in 1830.

Originally intended to be used as a windmill, it was so arranged that, failing wind, water would be available. The wind evidently failed for it was never used as a windmill, but water was conveyed to the wheels by raceway from the Mill pond (Hopkins Pond, now owned by the Borough of Haddonfield).

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM ESTAUGH HOPKINS.
Built about 1794.

In the "Casket", a Philadelphia newspaper of 1830, we find an interesting reference to the Hopkins Pond wherein it is stated: "The dam is about 150 yards in length and has a flood gate and sluice at one end to carry off the superfluous water. The pond occupies the place of a deep ravine and is at least 50 feet deep in the front. It is well stocked with various kinds of fish and affords good sport in trolling for pike, some of which are very large. The margin of the pond is covered with lofty trees, whose shade afford one of the most delightful and inviting rambles in summer."

Among some old papers in a desk at the old Homestead Birdwood, I discovered a receipted bill of May 1791 from Jacob Engle to John Hopkins covering 181½ barrels which as a matter of interest I will quote:

MR. JOHN HOPKINS
TO JACOB ENGLE DR.

| 1791 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 12 | To 32 flour barrels | @ 1/7 1/2 | £ 2.12.0 |
| 13 | 32 do | | 2.12.0 |
| 14 | 32 do | | 2.12.0 |
| 21 | 33 half barrels | @ 12 1/2 | 1.14. 4½ |
| " | 11 flour barrels | @ 1/7 1/2 | 0.17.10½ |
| 28 | 44 Half do | @ 12 1/2 | 2.5.10 |
| " | 4 flour do | @ 1/7 1/2 | 0.6.6 |
| 30 | 32 ditto | | 2.12.0 |
| | | | £15.12.7 |

Received the above in full
for Jacob Engle
15.12.7 Jesse Engle

At the age of twenty-three, in 1795 following his marriage to Ann Morgan, William Estaugh Hopkins took over the management and operation of the mill. We know little of the result, but from a few receipts, etc., which we have, we find that trade was carried on with Egg Harbor, Woodbury and other towns nearby, prosperity seems to have been obtained and soon there were seven little Hopkins to be safeguarded from the millrace which passed but a short distance in front of the home on the hill.

These seven children were the forebears of the Gill family of Haddonfield, the Nicholson family of Moorestown, the Reeves family of Haddonfield, the Taylor family of Chestnut Hill, the Hopkins family of Haddonfield, Moorestown, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A receipt dated September 6, 1820 which I found in a trunk in the attic of the John Clement house discloses the sale of 1500 feet of siding boards at $14.00 per thousand to John Clement, and would indicate that William E. Hopkins also operated a sawmill. These trees were probably being cleared from the estate to prepare it for farming purposes.

There were many varieties of trees about the pond, and the thinning out was done intelligently, as to this day there are many really magnificent specimens standing.

Tradition leads us to believe that there were many homely gatherings of William's friends under the old chestnut tree which shaded the entrance to the mill. (This tree, 18 feet in circumference, fell in 1922.) Farmers from the surrounding district here brought their corn and wheat for grinding, each imparting or gaining local and national news.

In the dusk of Sunday evenings the circle of hospitable chairs was usually well occupied, and to the pleasant tune of

the frogs piping in the marshes the destiny of the State and Nation was probably settled.

We must not forget that the Constitution of the United States was then in its infancy, and that there were those present who had fought in the Army of the Revolution and others who witnessed in 1777 the march of the Hessians under Donop through Haddonfield.

A vivid picture of the British Army during its two-day encampment in Haddonfield, following the evacuation of Philadelphia, has been saved to us by the pen of an old resident, Anna Blackwood, and as a happening so nearly contemporary to the life of the Haddon Mill, I will quote briefly from her record thereof:

"Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis and Sir William Erskine rode abreast the head of the column as the troops marched out of town. The officers were resplendent in gold lace, trimmings and facings, and the men made a splendid appearance in scarlet uniforms and white gaiters buttoned above the knee. I was much impressed, too, with the appearance of the Scotch Highlanders, as a body of fine, tall and powerful men, dressed in their plaids, kilts and bonnets. While the army halted in Haddonfield, a Scotch officer was quartered in my mother's house. He made a great pet of me, being a little girl, allowing me to put on his velvet bonnet, with its handsome, drooping plumes, and dance up and down the room. I recollect that my mother had long discussions with this officer, and it is my impression that he greatly deplored the war.

"The horses of the army were turned into the fields of standing grain, the wheat at that time being ripe for the sickle. Everything was conducted with the strictest military precision. After meals, the pewter plates, knives and forks were cleaned and scoured until they shone, and then packed away, ready for instant departure."

For thirteen years following the death of William Estaugh Hopkins, December 10, 1820, his wife, Ann Morgan Hopkins, kept the farm and mill in operation until her son, John Estaugh Hopkins, married Antoinette Hicks and took over the management in 1833, with his oldest brother, Griffith Morgan Hopkins, as advisor.

During Griffith's incumbency the mill took on its most picturesque setting and much fascinating lore is attached to his activities. He is described by those who remember him as a large man of unusual physical strength. Mr. Samuel Wood in recalling his boyhood days seventy years ago (1853) de-

scribes Uncle Griffy—as they called him—going the entire length of the mill hanging on the rafters by the tips of his fingers. My father has often told me of Uncle Griffy's strength and how he could grasp a rafter by one thumb and finger and raise himself to the ceiling. He also had the gift of humor and the faculty of quaint and witty conversational twists—a man who understood you and who always welcomed and sympathized with you.

From childhood recollections of the past generations this spot is described as a fairyland playground with fascinating mysteries of great wheels, belts and bins filled with grain, and withal the miller and his gracious welcome.

Long years are passed and those who knew and loved the spot in its rustic heyday are gone. No longer is heard the splash of water over its wheels nor the ripple of happy children's laughter beside its door. In 1865 it was a tumbling building, unfloored in places with loose boards laid across gaps and cobwebs clinging in heavy masses from the sloped beams, where adventure beckoned from long dark vistas beyond the insufficient windows—and where venturesome children climbed partway its rickety stairs only to run in fright from its gloomy depths.

Is not such an enveloping atmosphere of associations in a place where generations have lived and died a quieting thing? Life incrusted with tradition, the past more real than the present.

And thus in 1880 passed one more landmark of the old days. Beneath great trees which were but saplings at its birth, it fell, the selfsame meadow beside and the same little spring bubbling on and on, even as it will when you and I are gone.

> "And there comes the evening over the lonely meadows deserted by the herds, through trackless paths, carrying cool draughts of peace in her golden pitcher from the western ocean of rest."

THOMAS SMITH HOPKINS

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*This sketch was written upon the request of the Historical Society of Haddonfield in 1927 and was read at a meeting of the Society.*

## TANNERIES

### *Jacob Clement—1743–1812*

Jacob Clement in 1743 bought a tract of land of Timothy Matlack, Sr., located at 264 Kings Highway, East; and on the

rear of this deep lot built a tannery, which was in continuous operation until 1812.

He built his home here, and the fine old box-bordered path attests to its age. Many changes have been wrought in the house, as it has come down through the generations, but it has remained in possession of the descendants of the original owner for two hundred and twenty years.

### *James Hartley, 1764*

Benjamin Hartley, on October 25, 1764, purchased a tract of land on Kings Highway, East, from John Kay, grandson of John Kay, Sr., who had acquired a large tract of land along the south side of Kings Highway from Ellis Street to Cooper's Creek, in 1710.

James, the son of Benjamin Hartley, built a tannery on this site, about where 326 Kings Highway, East, is located. They tanned hides of all kinds, many times of wild animals, for whose heads a bounty was paid. Wolves at this time were a menace to early settlers, but the hides could be used for many purposes. The business of tanning hides was a very thriving industry in Haddonfield in the early years; there was such a demand for leather, both for harness and saddles as well as for shoes.

## THE TANYARD AND ITS OWNERS

BY CARRIE E. NICHOLSON HARTEL

Although there have been two other tanneries in Haddonfield, it is the one owned by Samuel Allen which we remember, as it gave the name to Tanner Street.

The Tanyard, as it was known for many years after all signs of the tannery had vanished, was on the west side of the street, between what is now No. 30 and No. 74, and extended back to beyond Rosedale Avenue.

The first record we have concerning it is an "Indenture made this fourth day of the fourth month called June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty foure Between John Estaugh of Haddonfield in ye county of Gloucester and western division of ye province of New Jersey and Elizabeth his wife of ye one part and John Howell Late of Chester in ye province of pensilvania Tanner of ye other part Whereas John Haddon of London in Great brittain Smith Did by one Deed bearing Date March 27th 1722 convey unto 'John Estaugh and Elizabeth his wife'—400 acres of Land called and known by ye name of Haddonfield." Joseph Collins by inden-

tures dated 11th and 12th of February 1724 conveyed unto John Estaugh 125 acres adjoining the above 400 acres.

John and Elizabeth Estaugh, for the sum of twenty pounds, sold to John Howell a tract of land "beginning at a White Oak tree for a corner standing by ye side of ye lane that Goes from ye Kings Road (that goes from Burlington to Salem) to ye Great Road that Goes to Coopers Ferry."

This same oak is a starting point in nearly all of the deeds. The land extended along the lane southeast from the tree 10 perches, was 20 perches deep and contained two acres.

The deed gave "full power to build Erect and make on the same such Dams and Sluices as shall be necessary for ye Raising water to a convenient head, or height, for supplying with water all such Tan Pitts or Vatts as ye sd John Howell shall think proper to make or plant thereon."

Five years later (1730) Howell leased the property to Isaac Andrews, tanner, of Haddonfield, for one whole year for five shillings. The next day, however, John Howell and his wife Katrine gave Andrews a release and sold him the place for 110 pounds.

Twenty years after, Isaac Andrews bought of Elizabeth Estaugh, widow, for 14 pound 15 shillings, another piece of land on the Camden side of the first tract, containing 1 acre, 1 rood, 36 perches "strict measure."

The first mention of the house is in 1752, when William Logan Esquire, of Philadelphia, took a mortgage on the property for 427 pounds 8 shillings.

Andrews must have improved it and made the tannery pay, or he could not have mortgaged it for about four times the price he paid for it; but hard times "on account of the war" must have come upon him, and possibly ill health, for in that famous year of 1776 we find that he is dead, and his widow conveys her right of dower in the premises to his executors, Mark Miller and Thomas Redman.

They "did expose same to sale by public vendue but could not procure such price to be bidden as would be sufficient to pay mortgage and interest," which by that time amounted to 636 pounds.

After trying in vain for three years to sell it, the executors deeded it to Charles Logan, son of William, who had died in the meantime, who paid them five shillings and professed himself satisfied; though it is difficult to understand why he should have been. He was a merchant and had no use for a tanyard, especially one here, as he was in business in Petersburg, Va.

It was eight years before he found a purchaser—John Ward, tanner, of Haddonfield, who paid 450 pounds. In 1811, John Ward, yeoman, and Hannah his wife, having moved to Deptford township, sold the tannery to Samuel Brown, Jr., of Haddonfield, Tanner and Currier, for $2400. On Christmas day of the same year, Samuel Brown bought nearly three acres more of James Estaugh Hopkins.

Samuel Brown and his wife, Martha, after living at the tanyard several years, went to New York to live, first giving Thomas Redman power of attorney to sell their two-story brick messuage, tanyard buildings, lot of ground, etc., including the Iron Bark Mill, stone table for finishing leather, etc., for not less than $2200.

He sold the property to Thomas and Benjamin Borden, of Shrewsbury, N. J. By that time it contained over six acres. The new surveyor did not mention the white oak, nor the lane, but for the first time, Tanners Street (1826).

The Bordens probably did not operate the tannery, for they soon sold it to Samuel Allen, also of Shrewsbury, who was the ninth owner of the land in just a little over a hundred years. He made some improvements, the most important being the rough-casting of the house as it is at the present time. It is No. 38 Tanner Street.

Mr. J. Lewis Rowand, to whom I am indebted for a description of the Tanyard, says: "We intended moving from Rowandtown (Westmont) March 25th (1843), but as the snow was so deep and the roads not broken we had to wait until April 1st. I was not quite seven years old, but from that time until I was twelve and started to go to school in Camden, I spent a great deal of time there. My father kept me busy Saturdays getting wheelbarrow loads of tanbark to put on our garden paths."

There used to be a pond where Chestnut Street is, and the water ran from it into a ditch through the Tanyard property on its way to Hopkins Pond.

Along the ditch were large willows, and under the largest one, measuring four or five feet in diameter and with limbs growing almost straight out from the trunk, was the pit in which the hides were placed, covered with lime, and left until the hair and surplus flesh and fat were loosened. A man wearing a leather apron that covered him from neck to feet would lift, with heavy iron hooks, a hide from the pit and place it on a rounded wooden block two or three feet long, split in half. Then, sitting on the ground, he scraped, with an instrument like a carpenter's draw knife, all this hair and lime and flesh from the skin. It was a messy, smelly job.

After this process, the hides were ready to be tanned. But first the tanbark had to be ground.

As there was no hemlock near here, it was no doubt oak bark that was used, cut in the spring when the sap is beginning to run. It was brought in big wagons and unloaded at the barn which stood along the street. A bark mill, like a huge coffee mill, ground the bark after it was broken into small pieces by being hung against the rim of the iron bowl of the mill and hit with a mallet. A rod went up from the center of the bowl, and an arm extended from that, to which was hitched a horse who walked around the mill.

The vats, in rows, were at the side of the house near where Wilkins Avenue is now. They were about six feet deep and a little longer than a hide, lined with heavy planks, and one end partitioned off in such a manner as to allow the water to filter through into the small compartments, which held a pump. A hide was put in a vat and covered with tanbark, another hide and more bark, until the vat was full, and then water from the well was pumped into it. The vats were connected by troughs; when water in the last vat became dark it was pumped out into the ditch and water from the next vat

was pumped in, and so on until the first vat was reached; then that vat was filled with fresh water. When all the tanning qualities were out of the bark, the vats were cleaned out and fresh bark put in.

Along the street was a worm fence; the hides were hung on that to dry and in the workshop were marble tables on which they were finished. These tables have been cut up and made into tombstones, and are at Colestown at the graves of Samuel Allen, Mary Allen, Mickle Clement and Mary W. Clement.

On account of ill health, Samuel Allen gave up business. James White took charge of the tannery for him for a few years, but it must have been abandoned by 1870, for Samuel N. Rhoads remembers falling into the empty vats about that time.

Mr. Rowand says: "My mother used to send me to Neighbor Allen's to get a cent's worth of cream, and she was noted for giving good measure. She was a real neighbor; everybody loved her—she was a good Christian woman." Everyone who remembers her bears witness to her loving kindness and mercy in time of sickness or other adversity. Her husband, from all accounts, must have been both bigoted and cantankerous.

Mary Allen was an esteemed minister of the Hicksite Friends, and though Samuel Allen spoke also, his bitter denunciation of the Orthodox Friends must have made him many enemies. He had hooks and eyes on his clothes, as buttons were too fancy. He wore a broad-brimmed white beaver and in bad weather a heavy brown veil to prevent asthma.

For many many years, a large earthenware urn stood in the side yard of the house. Tradition says it once belonged to Elizabeth Haddon. In order to better preserve it, about fifteen years ago it was moved to A. W. Clement's yard where, the next Hallowe'en, it was thrown over and broken.

Until a few years ago, in the front rooms of the house in both first and second stories, were corner fireplaces with little cupboards. In the kitchen is a very large one, in the back of it under a shed are iron doors which open to reveal an oven. The attic over the back part of the house is unplastered, and where it is joined to the front roof is a space where Samuel Allen kept his money. We have never been able to find any which he overlooked. We did see, however, the usual attic junk, old books and papers, andirons, spinning wheels and firebuckets.

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*Reprinted from Haddonfield Historical Society Publication No. 1, 1922.*

## BLACKSMITHS

### *John Breach, 1700*

John Haddon entered into an agreement with John Breach, both of London, to come to America and start a blacksmith shop on shares for six years. Breach was to bring his son and daughter along and John Haddon was to send two servants on the next ship.

It was arranged that John Breach should look after John Haddon's large land holdings, which he had purchased in 1696 of Richard Matthews.

The smith shop of John Breach was probably the one shown on Thomas Sharp's map of 1700, situated at the intersection of Tanner Street and Euclid Avenue.

### *Thomas Perry Webb, 1733*

There was the Thomas Perry Webb blacksmith shop at Ellis and Kings Highway, run in conjunction with his inn, which was first taxed in 1733.

Edward Gibbs of Gibbs Tavern—127 Kings Highway, East, built in 1777—was also a blacksmith, and at his smithy in Gibbs Alley (Mechanic Street) well able to turn an honest dollar by shoeing a wayfarer's horse.

### *Samuel Thackara, 1835–1856*

In 1835, Samuel Thackara had a blacksmith shop on the northeast corner of Grove Street and Kings Highway. It was in this shop in 1846 that Joseph Bates began his business, which continued until 1856 when the lot was sold to the Methodists for a new church building, their church in the graveyard having been burned down.

### *Joseph Bates*

Joseph Bates moved across the street on property then owned by Mr. Mitchell, part of John Robert's farm; and continued the business until the shop was destroyed by fire January 17, 1859. He then moved to a building erected by Mickle Clement, which later became part of a very successful business in carriage building at the Turnpike and Mechanic Street. Mr. George Tule started as an apprentice to Mr. Bates in 1861, and in 1880 purchased the business and increased it. Here fourteen men were steadily employed building wagons and carriages.

Charles H. Haines was also in the carriage-building business in 1884.

*James G. Webster*

James G. Webster was a carriage builder and carried on his business at the southern end of Potter Street, where his home and wheelwright shop were located. He was a skilled mechanic as well as an ardent lover of music. He was the fortunate possessor of a fine tenor voice. He led the choir in the old Baptist Church, which stood in the burying ground on Kings Highway, East.

The blacksmith shop at "the point," the triangle at Ellis and Potter Streets, was owned in 1846 by William Tomlinson, formerly by John S. Peak. In 1886 it was conducted by Samuel K. Matlack.

*Research on Early Inns, Mills, Tanyards and Smithshops done by:*

CARRIE NICHOLSON HARTEL
JESSE G. HAYDOCK, JR.
EDNA L. HAYDOCK
THOMAS S. HOPKINS
C. WILDER MARSH
CAROLINE E. MOODY
MARJORY M. RICHARDSON

## CLIPPINGS FROM "THE BASKET"

JOHN VAN COURT

*Editor, "The Basket"*

John Van Court came to Haddonfield from Philadelphia and lived in a frame house at 109 Kings Highway, East.

He started in business publishing a local weekly paper called "The Basket." Fortunately, some issues of this paper of the 1870-1880-1890 decades have been preserved and have a very interesting perspective, viewed from today. We reprint some of the items of interest:

*June 7, 1889*

Among the many beautiful towns and villages that dot the landscape for miles around Philadelphia, Haddonfield, in all those desirable features that go to make up an ideal suburban home, stands pre-eminent. Bearing, as it does, the "guinea stamp" of age and respectability, it still keeps pace with the march of modern improvement and in its homes, as in its people, presents an unbroken line, reaching back to pre-revolutionary times.

The place is rich in memories and traditions of the olden times; but time has here, as elsewhere, worked wondrous changes. The smoke of the Indian's wigwam was succeeded by the camp-fires of the Revolution, and these by the peaceful improvements of more modern times. The courtly but somewhat rigid manners, and plain but substantial homes of our forefathers, have given place to the refined and polished elegance of today, and in all that has tended to improve and refine, Haddonfield stands in the very front rank.

*July 30, 1874*

"Snowhill Road," is not to be known any longer as Snowhill Road, but as "Mansion Avenue" (Warwick Road). Ah! We will strive to keep this in mind hereafter; but we confess that we do not like the constant desire that seems to be manifested to change old and well established names of places, roads and stations. But of course we must yield to "progress" and the "progressives," and it is best to do so as gracefully as possible.

There is some talk of also changing the name of the thriving village of Snowhill into something else. This town is situated some two miles or so from Haddonfield and inhabited almost exclusively by colored people, who support two churches, Good!

*September 10, 1874*

*A Good Idea.* We observed a few evenings since, during the drought, that Main Street for some considerable distance below the railroad was quite wet, notwithstanding the dry spell. On inquiry, we learned that a street sprinkler had been used on the street, furnished by Mr. Walton, obtaining water from the apparently inexhaustible pump in front of Mr. Middleton's premises. It had done its work admirably, to the great comfort of the residents, who, like others in other localities, have had a plentiful supply of dust for several weeks past.

*September 19, 1874*

The Mutual Loan, Savings and Building Association of Haddonfield held the eighth monthly meeting at the Town Hall on Monday evening last, the 14th inst. This Association is not surpassed by any in the State in its membership, its well-digested constitution and by-laws, and in the choice of officers and directors.

Its membership shows a large list of the live progressive men of the town, with many names of ladies, who have taken up every one of the 4,500 shares of the first series, leaving the Association no shares to meet the constant inquiry for them.

In this Board of Directors are found successful men in thirteen branches of business. Already more than $12,000 have been loaned to stockholders.

*October, 1874*

Haddonfield is behind the age in its dark streets at night. There ought to be a movement of some kind to put the matter of lighting the streets on a permanent basis. This done, and the side-walks regulated so that there should be no uneven places, endangering the breaking of limbs or necks, or dislocating one's back, there would be much more satisfaction in passing from place to place, whether in going to church, places of amusement, on business, or visiting friends.

*December 16, 1887*

*Grand Army Hall* (40 Chestnut Street). The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church are having "Sociables," at which plain suppers are provided, for which a charge of 25 cents is made, to be used by the Society in their special department of church work. They met last week at the house of Mr. Schwab. They have fixed Thursday evening, the 29th inst., for a second meeting at the Grand Army Hall, Chestnut Street.

*Wilkins' Hall* (Third floor, 102 Kings Highway, East). We notice that showbills are in circulation, announcing that there will be a lecture in Wilkins' Hall, on this (Friday) evening, December 16, by Rev. Mr. Messaros, a well-known clergyman of Philadelphia, Subject, "Old Maids." We take it for granted that nothing will be said derogatory to this useful class of the community, of which we have quite a large number among us, and we hold them in great respect. They are much better off than if they had allied themselves to some lazy, worthless fellows, or those addicted to strong drink.

*January 28, 1888*

We notice that in a recent election of Bank Directors at Camden, John Gill, J. A. J. Sheets and Alf. W. Clement, all of Haddonfield, were elected—the first named for the National State Bank, and the two latter for the First National Bank.

*February 16, 1888*

There may be some good reason, but we are unable to see it, why some of our streets are banked up so high in the centre, wide enough only for one vehicle to pass along, and when met by another to be compelled to go down the steep declivity, at the risk of being upset. This happened to a sleigh a few days ago. Turning off the ridge, the runners slid down till the outside one struck an obstacle, when it went over. In addition to the adults, there were several children in the sleigh, but as the horses were under good control, no one was seriously hurt.

In some places these ridges appear to be higher than the side walks and adjoining properties.

*March 1, 1888*

As a part of our daily promenade, we recently selected Euclid Avenue, on which quite a little village has sprung up near West End Avenue, and additional buildings advancing. In case anyone should not know where Euclid Avenue is, we may state that it runs west from the turnpike, past Willits & Co.'s board yard, crossing the railroad, and parallel with Main Street, to West End Avenue.

*March 1, 1888*

Fares on the Railroad are to be raised all along the line on the 1st of March. Tickets between Haddonfield and Philadelphia and return are to be 31 cts., instead of 30, and no yearly tickets. This will be hard for some who use the road, if not ruinous.

*March 15, 1888*

Looked in at the Supper given by the Presbyterian Church on the 8th and 9th inst., in Armory Hall (on Haddon Avenue near Kings Highway). It is quite a nice Hall, and very suitable for such purposes. The company appeared to be enjoying themselves (or itself?), pleasantly, socially, and gastronomically. We like the social feature of all such gatherings. They help to remove clannishness and soften asperities.

*March 15, 1888*

We had the fiercest storm of the whole winter—a regular blizzard—beginning sometime between Sunday evening last and Monday morning, probably about midnight. There had been a heavy rain the most of Sunday. In the night a furious western wind set in, accompanied with blinding snow, and a heavier snowfall than any during the winter. It ceased snowing about noon on Monday, but the cold hurricane continued all the following night and the next day. The snow drifted into banks two or three feet deep in some places, and seriously interfered with our railroad travel, the trains being stuck in the snow and the ferry-boats stuck in the mud, the wind having lowered the water so much that boats grounded, at times, for several hours.

*March 30, 1888*

A new street has been opened from Main Street to Euclid Avenue, starting in between the residences of El. Braddock and Wm. Stiles. It has been named Estaugh Street, after the name of John Estaugh, who was the husband of Hannah (sic) Haddon, the early proprietor of the Haddonfield farms.

*April 16, 1888*

It seems we made a slight blunder in the last No. by calling Elizabeth Estaugh, "Hannah". We know better, and can only account for it from the fact that as we were thinking of times long gone by, it may have brought to mind, away back in the days of my boyhood, a nice little girl by the name of Hannah N———, for whom we had a fancy, and sometimes walked home from meetin' with her, which was the cause of running "rigs" upon us. But leaving that part of the country soon after, and attracted by new faces, she received no further attention from her "heartless" admirer.

* * *

Having started a miniature printing-office, the subscriber will attend to all kinds of small job printing, such as cards, small circulars, programmes, bill-heads, labels, etc.

* * *

Clement & Giffin's new store makes a fine show when lighted up at night with its profusion of gas burners.

*July 6, 1888*

Mr. George Horter has built a row of seven boat-houses on the inlet of Evans' Lake, at the foot of Potter Street. They are two stories high, the second floor to be used as club-rooms, having a seated balcony in front. Two of the houses have been rented to the Alpha and Sparta boat clubs and one to a private person. Mr. Horter has also provided two outrigger, sliding-seat working boats and four pleasure boats.

At a regatta on the 4th of July, there was a boat-race, and a prize-cup awarded to Wm. Pittinger of the Sparta club, who won the race by a foul. The canoe race was won by Paul Davis, Jr., and was awarded a flag; and the tub hero was—Wharton. (No room for more.)

*August 3, 1888*

A chapter of Accidents.—Thomas Baxindine, "mine host" of the Haddon House, took a party of friends out fishing on Evans' Lake on Thursday of last week. When off the mill-dam he fell out of his boat, and then swam ashore. Returning home in a friendly mill-wagon, he put on his "boarding house suit," and rejoined his fishing party. Accidentally sitting down on his own and a friend's fishing pole, he broke both. Next, upsetting a jar of jelly in the boat, he spoiled a suit of clothes for one of his friends; and, lastly, after returning home, he joined a croquet party, and was hit on the head by a ball. Fortunately, for his numerous sympathizing guests, no other bad consequences followed. For the information of those unacquainted with Mr. Baxindine, it may be stated that he is a strict teetotaler.

*August 3, 1888*

A luminous CARNIVAL was held on Evans' Lake on Thursday evening, July 26. Mr. Horter's four-oared ladies' barge, for use of the Alpha Club, was launched at 7 o'clock. By 8 o'clock the boat-houses and boats were all brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns of all colors. At 8½ o'clock the fleet of boats, numbering between 30 and 40, started from

the boat-houses, headed by the four-oared barge, rowed by Charles R. Stevenson, Fred Collins, Howard Crawley and Reuben Edwards, followed by all the boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen in fancy costume, and rowed down to the "Castle of the King of Wheat," which, with the surrounding grounds, were handsomely illuminated. The fleet saluted the King with rockets, Roman candles, colored lights and other fire-works. Returning, when within fifty yards of the boat-house, the barge stopped and allowed the fleet to pass in review. During the whole time, a handsome display of fire-works was exhibited from the Club's boat-houses. Frank L. Fithian was commodore of the fleet. About 2,000 people viewed the display from the boat-houses and banks of the lake. (It may be explained that the "King" alluded to is our friend Jos. G. Evans and the "Castle" his flour mill.)

*August 31, 1888*

The "Haddon Century Republican Club" have selected Reilly's College grounds, generously loaned them by Rev. T. M. Reilly, as the place to hold the grand ratification meeting on Saturday, September 15. There will be an afternoon meeting at 3 o'clock. In the evening there will be a torch-light procession of Clubs from West Jersey and Philadelphia, and another meeting, at which prominent men will speak. Five companies of marching men have been formed in Haddonfield, viz.: Company A., commanded by Chas. S. Braddock; Co. B., by Chas. R Stevenson; Co. C., by W. H. Hanson.

Besides these, a company of mounted men is being formed by a committee composed of Ephraim T. Gill, Henry M. Burrough, Samuel G. Wood, Robert Bates, J. S. Sheets and J. K. Lippincott, Jr.

From information received, it is believed that the meeting will be the largest and most imposing that has ever been held in this town.

*September 28, 1888*
*The Great Parade*

The grand parade inaugurated by the Haddon Century Republic Club came off as announced on Saturday, September 15. It was a very grand affair, the like of which was never before seen in Haddonfield, there being 10,000 or more persons in the line, with banners, flags, torches, red lights, bands of music, etc. There was so much delay, however, in forming that it did not get started till about half past 10 o'clock, and ending

up a little before 1, though many, owing to want of railroad facilities, did not get away till about 3 o'clock. They came from various quarters, including large numbers from Philadelphia and Camden. They became hungry and dry whilst in line, and one poor fellow asked if we would sell him a loaf of bread. We supplied a number of them with water, but when it came to food, we were "short". A good supply of provisions had been made on the college grounds, about half a mile from Main Street, and where the speaking was to be, and where it was intended the procession should have appeared, but owing to the lateness of the hour, this was given up, except by a small portion of it, who found plenty to eat there. If eatables had been provided on Main Street, especially near the railroad station, a large quantity could have been disposed of. But only think of feeding 8,000 or 10,000 hungry men, most of whom had come here supperless.

*October 18, 1888*

Dr. Stevenson is having his side walk altered and the pavement relaid, so as to conform to the latest grade—a grade that has had many vicissitudes, and frequently fixed to be unfixed, but perhaps it has come now to stay at least until a new set of commissioners are installed.

*October 26, 1888*

The Democratic Parade in Haddonfield, on the evening of the 18th, was a very creditable affair. There appeared to be no confusion, delays or misunderstandings. It was accompanied by a liberal display of torch lights, red lights, transparencies, mottos, etc. Accounts vary as to the number in line, from about 1,800 to 2,300; also, as to the time of passing a given point, from 15 to 50 minutes. We are inclined to think the latter figures in both cases were nearest the mark.

* * *

A meeting of Prohibitionists was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, October 10, at which Col. R. S. Cheves, of Kentucky, made a very telling speech on the subject, to a very respectable and appreciative audience.

* * *

On Wednesday evening, October 17, there was a meeting of Republicans in the Jersey Building, at which Mr. Bettle was the principal speaker, to a crowded room.

*November 9, 1888*

The vote for Presidential Electors in Haddonfield was: Repub. ticket, 473; Dem. 196; Prohib. 33.

* * *

As we go to press the indications are that the Republican candidate for President, Gen. Harrison, has been elected, and the country is "safe" once more. Glory.

*January 1, 1889*

Wm. S. Capern, contractor and builder, of Haddonfield, sends out a large card, with a beautiful wreath of flowers, in the centre of which is a calendar of 1889.

* * *

A movement is on foot for a Bank in Haddonfield, to be called "The Haddon National Bank," for which we understand authority has been obtained from the Controller of the Currency. The capital is placed at $50,000, of which about one half has already been subscribed for. Arthur Pressey, late of the Second National Bank of Atlantic City, is named as cashier.

*January 4, 1889*

We want another crossing of the Main Street very badly. Persons wishing to cross, and not disposed to wade through mud ankle deep, are compelled to travel all the way to the railroad or to Tanner Street, in order to cross. There ought to be a suitable crossing at Chestnut Street. Attention, please, Messrs. Commissioners.

*January 18, 1889*

The importance of a crossing at Chestnut Street is now made fully manifest, as the street cannot be crossed there at present, nor for some time past owing to depth of the mud, and quite a long walk must be taken from certain points to reach a crossing.

The Main Street of Haddonfield, at least some parts of it, is a disgrace to the town. Every summer several loads of yellow mud have been dumped on it, which soon turns to black mud; then, when a rainy or freezing and thawing time comes, it is ankle deep, and dangerous to cross; when frozen, it is rough as a pavement made of large cobble stones, or a corduroy causeway. Don't know much about road-making, but think that if six or eight inches of this mud was removed and clean, sharp sand, gravel, or oystershells, were substituted, it would be an improvement much to be desired.

*January 18, 1889*

Better light is needed in our town. Merchantville and Egg Harbor City are moving for Electric lights. Why not Haddonfield?

*April 12, 1889*

An Election for Borough Commissioners for Haddonfield on Tuesday last, resulted as follows: J. Morris Roberts had 329 votes; Charles H. Hillman, 326; Jehu Wood, 302; W. J. Boning, 275; Joseph F. Kay, 262; S. Dunbar, 96; A. A. Underdown, 94. The first-named five were the successful candidates. There were a few scattering votes. The Sunday concocted ticket was *left.*

*September 4, 1889*

At the invitation of Mr. Horter, Grace Episcopal Sunday School enjoyed a row on the Lake last Saturday afternoon. He has extended a similar invitation to the other Sunday schools on Saturday afternoons of September.

*February 15, 1889*

The store of Clement & Giffin was entered on Tuesday night of last week, through a rear window, and jewelry, cutlery, revolvers, etc., to the amount of several hundred dollars taken.

* * *

We understand the capital for a bank in Haddonfield has all been subscribed for.

*March 1, 1889*

Officers of the National Bank of Haddonfield have been elected, as follows: Directors, Charles Rhoads, Samuel K. Wilkins, H. D. Moore, A. W. Clement, B. F. Fowler, Wm. R. Buzby, Charles H. Mann, Charles H. Hillman and Samuel Dunbarr of Haddonfield; Amos E. Kaighn of Ellisburg, Henry Brick of Marlton; Ezra C. Bell of Mt. Ephraim and E. E. Hunt of Kirkwood.

*March 15, 1889*

It may be all very nice to have a bank in Haddonfield, and we wish it great success and a prosperous business, which, doubtless, it will have, with its highly reputable Board of Directors and officers, being all business men; but a reliable newspaper, published by a reliable man, is also quite as important an adjunct, as we think, in building up a town, bringing it into notice, and contributing to its prosperity. The

"Basket" is a very small one, it is true, but it is a live one, and the only one printed in Haddonfield—a "home production."

* * *

The Building next to the Post Office is being put in order for our new bank. (West part of Newmyer's, 127 Kings Highway, East.)

*March 29, 1889*

The Bank is to open for business on the 1st of April.

*April 12, 1889*

Our $50,000 capital Bank is now in full business operation. Henry D. Moore being the first male depositor and Mrs. H. Willard the first lady depositor.

*May 24, 1889*

Wm. S. Capern, and others, we understand, have purchased the Reilly property ("Mountwell"), the buildings of which were burnt a few years ago, with the intention of dividing it up into building lots. It is a nice property, and a fine and extensive view of the surrounding country can be had from the top of the hill.

*September 13, 1889*

Electric:—A charter has been applied for to incorporate "The Haddonfield Electric Light and Power Company." The affair is in the hands of our most enterprising citizens, who expect to have the lights in operation by New Year's. Half the stock needed has been subscribed for. It is hoped that all our citizens, who can spare the money, will take stock ($10 a share), and make it a home company.

*October 11, 1889*

Our Taxes are on the increase. It seems the larger our town becomes, and the population greater, taxes get higher. One would suppose they ought to be lower. We know of one property that, 25 or 30 years ago, as we were told, was taxed but $10. It is now taxed more than four times that amount, and 13 per cent higher this year than last. If all properties, some of which are two to five or eight times as valuable as this one, pay in the same proportion, there must be a large sum secured. How is it expended? Do we ever have a public statement of its disposition? We do not remember ever seeing one. We are informed it is hastily read at the appointed time and place to

comparatively a few persons, but the general public know but little about it. There ought to be a printed statement for circulation.

*June 6, 1890*

The grade craze is rampant again, and people are put to unnecessary expense, and their property injured by altering grades that have existed in the older parts of the town for half a century or more, and houses were built and grounds laid out without ever dreaming of being disturbed by new grades. Tanner Street has been dug down about a foot to soft soil, and from being a good hard street, will now be a mud street in wet times.

Our Borough Commissioners may be pushing matters a little too far. Many of our residents have laid down good walks of two wide boards, and now they are notified to add a third board, or be subject to a fine. Is not this altogether uncalled for, and subjecting the people in many cases to an expense which they can illy afford, especially at this time of financial embarrassments?

One of our townsmen has been sued for non-compliance with these unreasonable demands, but the case is not settled yet. We approve of good walks, but think it ought to be left to the owner of the property as to the kind of walk. There are places where even one board would be desirable, but where three might entail too heavy an expense.

## ORGANIZATIONS OF HADDONFIELD

*Business Association* was organized 1945 for the purpose of service to the community of Haddonfield by bringing merchants carrying only the best in all the needs of the area. The high standard is kept by an active Board of Trustees of 13 members and the Better Business Bureau. They work in close cooperation with the Commissioners.

*The Celebrations Association,* a civic group, incorporated 1949, sponsors activities on Independence Day and Hallowe'en. It is supported by public subscription.

*Exchange Club* was founded 1928 for civic service. The club sponsors annually a boy to the New Jersey Boys State (American Legion) and a girl to the New Jersey Girls State (American Legion Auxiliary). A team in Little League baseball is sponsored and a hospital bed is supplied for home nursing.

*Friends of the Library* was organized in 1955 for the purpose of assisting the Haddonfield Public Library to better serve the community. Members help to obtain furnishings for the library, do clerical work and participate actively in National Library Week. The membership is open to all residents. The fee is one dollar a year or five dollars for a sustaining membership.

*League of Women Voters,* founded locally in 1957 and nationally in 1920, is to encourage active and informed participation of citizens in government. It is nonpartisan but may take stands on issues after careful study. Membership is open to all women citizens of voting age.

*Kiwanis Club* formed to build individual responsibility and youth service. The Parking Project at the Music Fair is the main source of funds.

*Lions Club* was organized in 1944 by a group of civic-minded men. An initial project was the collection, by a sound truck, of musical instruments to be sent to our armed forces overseas. In 1945 the first annual award to the outstanding boy and girl graduate of the Junior High School class was presented, and this continues. In 1946 the annual award for the Haddonfield-Haddon Heights football game was initiated, the winner to hold the trophy for one year. Most of the Lions work is done for the blind; there are sales of brooms from the Philadelphia Home for the Blind. The Lions of South Jersey have an eye clinic at the West Jersey Hospital; this project cost $60,000. A hearing clinic has been organized at Cooper Hospital, this

will be operated by the hospital and state. All Lions are interested in the Eye Foundation of Delaware Valley, Inc., which is the Delaware Valley Eye Bank—where normal eyes may restore the sight of a blind person or be used for research. Eyes are pledged. The Lions also work with other organizations of Haddonfield.

*Rotary Club* was founded May 18, 1927. The object is to encourage and foster the ideals of service as a basis of worthy enterprise with high ethical standards in business and the professions—the application of these ideals of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life. The advancement of international understanding, good-will and peace through a united world fellowship.

*The Y's Men* is a service club founded 1948 in Haddonfield. The club sponsors annually a Christmas-tree sale and an Easter egg hunt. It sends four boys to the Y.M.C.A. camp, supervises swimming at the Camden Vocational pool, takes part in the United Fund Drive, the Y.M.C.A. Membership Drive and the Ambulance Drive. The club has built a pavilion at the Y.M.C.A. Day Camp.

*"65" Club, Inc.* was organized in 1954 and incorporated January 1955, for retired men to broaden acquaintanceship, to plan and take part in civic and social affairs. Headquarters is in the borough-owned-and-maintained election-polling building at 110-112 Rhoads Avenue, for daily use. Operating costs are assumed by the club. Special activities are scheduled every Thursday afternoon, including regular club meeting the second Thursday. Applicants are individually elected to membership at regular meetings.

*The Artisans*—Haddon Assembly No. 12 Artisans Order of Mutual Protection is a branch of the largest fraternal and beneficial organization in the world. The 75th anniversary of the Haddon Assembly was celebrated in 1962. Funds provide sickness and death benefits for members. The Haddon Fortnightly building was formerly Artisans' Hall.

The Haddonfield *Lodge No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons* is a fraternal organization which meets in its own Temple on Kings Highway. The primary objective of the Lodge is education, worship and charity, devoted to the welfare and happiness of mankind.

*Women's Christian Temperance Union* is a state, national and international organization. The New Jersey State organization was founded in 1874. Objective: A program of Chris-

tian citizenship, to build for total abstinence for the individual and sobriety for the nation.

*The Haddonfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,* was organized on January 28, 1897, Mrs. Henry D. Moore as Regent.

The objectives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, are patriotic, historic and educational. Haddonfield Chapter fulfills these objectives annually by providing:

1. Transportation for the eighth-grade trip of the Haddonfield Public School to Washington Crossing Park and New Jersey State Capitol, Trenton, N. J.
2. Transportation of the Haddonfield Memorial High School Choir to participate in the service at Washington Memorial Chapel on New Jersey Day at Valley Forge.
3. Luncheon for veterans of all wars on Memorial Day.

The chapter also contributes to the support of two mountain schools and an Indian girls' school in the United States.

A most gratifying project was the planning and marking of the site of the Old Grove School, the first public school in Haddonfield, and also the site where five Haddonfield churches were organized.

Haddonfield chapter helped build the mantel in the D. A. R. Room (Indian King) from the wood of the British ship *Augusta,* sunk off Gloucester Point during the Revolutionary War. The presiding officer's chair and the candlesticks in the room are also from the *Augusta* wood.

*South Jersey Chapter, No. 13—Sons of the American Revolution* was founded May 6, 1922. Objectives: patriotic, preservation of the historic landmarks and educational. Headquarters—Indian King Tavern.

*Francis Hopkinson Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution.* This chapter was organized in 1924 and is composed of men from the Haddonfield area. Meetings are held in the Indian King Tavern. The National Society was instituted 1876 to carry forward and enlarge the work of the Order of the Cincinnati which was organized in 1783. The duty of members, descendants of Revolutionary War heroes, is to perpetuate the memory of these men and of their services and the times in which they lived, and to further the proper celebration of our national holidays. Members collect and secure historic records and inspire the patriotic spirit of their forefathers and promote friendship. The chapter has a Color

Guard with 27 different Revolutionary flags. One of their published books is "American and French Flags of the Revolution."

*Captain James Lawrence Chapter, National Society United Daughters of 1812,* was organized May 9, 1912. The purpose of this society shall be to promote patriotism, by the preservation of documents and relics, the marking of historic spots, the recording of family histories and traditions, the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, teaching and emphasizing the heroic deeds of the civil, military and naval life of those who moulded this Government between the close of the American Revolution and the close of the War of 1812, and to urge Congress to compile and publish authentic records of men in civil, military and naval service from 1784 to 1815, inclusive.

Special Comment: The Daughters of 1812 meet at the Indian King Tavern, in a room furnished by the organization. They conduct a yearly historical contest in cooperation with the Junior School of Haddonfield. They promote welfare work to Indian and mountain schools in the United States.

*The Questers*

Cooper's Creek Chapter—Founded, 1958; National, 1950.

Hugh Creighton Chapter—Founded, 1959.

(Named for an early innkeeper of the Indian King Tavern.)

Indian King Chapter—Founded, 1952.

John Estaugh Chapter—Founded, 1955.

The objective of the Questers shall be to create the desire to study and appreciate antiques, objects of art and their historical background and to stimulate an interest in the collecting of antiques. The Questers shall be a nonprofit, nonsectarian, and nonpolitical organization.

The Questers was organized in April, 1944, as an antique-study club. In April, 1949, there were six clubs in the Pennsylvania area, with inquiries from other states about membership.

In 1950 the national organization was formed with unlimited membership.

*Colonial Sewing Club* was founded in 1923 for sewing, welfare and charitable work.

*Arts and Crafts League,* which was founded in 1948, is located in the Bessie Davis Markeim Building, on the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Walnut Street. The Art League, a nonprofit organization, sponsors an extensive program of exhibitions, lectures and classes for children and adults.

*The Plays and Players* is the largest little theater group in New Jersey. It has been active since 1934. Its aim is to produce the best plays for the community. Four three-act plays, eight one-act plays and a musical are produced each year entirely by volunteers. They are presented in the Haddon Fortnightly building. Membership is on a proposed basis.

*The Haddon Fortnightly* was organized in 1894 by a group of twelve women whose objective was to "establish in Haddonfield a centre for the promotion of the educational, literary, social and civic interests of the community." Meetings were held every two weeks, prompting the selection of the name The Haddon Fortnightly. In 1896 the club affiliated with the State and General Federation of Women's Clubs so that members might participate in national and world-wide projects "for the betterment of all humanity." In 1919 the club was incorporated under state laws.

At first, meetings were held in members' homes. As the membership grew, a building at 40 Chestnut Street, known as the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, was utilized. The next home of The Haddon Fortnightly was the historic Indian King, which served as club headquarters for 26 years. Finally, in 1930, the beautiful colonial-type building at the corner of Grove Street and Kings Highway was purchased, and it has been the property of The Haddon Fortnightly since that date. This historic landmark, built in 1857, was originally the home of the First Methodist Church. At the time of its purchase by The Haddon Fortnightly, the building was known as Artisans' Hall.

The Haddon Fortnightly was originally a reading club, but later in accordance with the federated policy several departments were organized, which all work together under the club's Executive Board. The Study Department formed in 1899 continues its emphasis on international relations, education, civics, legislation and youth conservation. The original Reading Section, now the Literature and Drama Department, continues to encourage original literary and dramatic efforts in club and state competition. Support of the Free Public Library of Haddonfield is a continuing project. The Mothers' Section, now known as the Home and Garden Department, has featured demonstrations of sewing, cooking, canning, floral and table arrangements. Garden pilgrimages and tours of interesting homes are annual events. In 1905 a Music Department was formed, and in 1936 combined with the Art Department. In addition to encouraging talents of members, scholar-

ships have been given to gifted young musicians and artists. Arts and crafts shows are annual events in the community.

From the small beginning of 12, membership has grown to approximately 1,000, including the Junior Section organized in 1928 for women from 18 to 35, the Evening Department organized in 1936 for women unable to attend afternoon meetings, and the Sub Junior Section organized in 1958 for High School sophomore, junior and senior girls.

Throughout the years of its existence The Haddon Fortnightly has endeavored to render service to the community, state and nation. In Haddonfield it has used its influence for the betterment of schools, the improvement of the library, the preservation of trees and historic buildings and the support of many worthy causes. Benevolences have been estimated in hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the state the club helped to establish the first college for women in New Jersey, now known as Douglass College. Support was given legislation to secure a State Reformatory for Women and a Juvenile Court in Camden County. Patriotic service by members during war years was recognized by the United States Government with a citation.

The Haddon Fortnightly is a growing organization and it encourages its members to actively participate in worthwhile projects, thus fulfilling the aims of the club.

*The Historical Society* was proposed in 1913 on the 200th anniversary of the building of Elizabeth Haddon's home in Haddonfield.

It was organized with 46 charter members on October 26, 1914 and at its first meeting November 24, 1914, officers were elected.

Its charter named these objectives: "The purpose for which it is formed is the study of the History of The Borough of Haddonfield, in the County of Camden and State of New Jersey; the study of organizations, societies, families, individuals and events; the collection and preservation of articles of historical value; the establishment and maintenance of a historical library; and the publication, from time to time, of such historical information as may be deemed expedient."

The membership of approximately five hundred meets four times a year. The membership is on a proposed basis. In 1960 the Historical Society purchased "Greenfield Hall," No. 343 Kings Highway, East, for its headquarters. It has a museum and library open to the public. The majority of its meetings are held at Greenfield Hall, built by John Gill, 4th in 1841 and

containing a wing built in 1747. This is the third house on the present site, the first being a cabin built prior to 1714 and located some distance in the rear of the existing building.

*The Choral Society* is composed of about 100 members from 26 communities in South Jersey. Founded in 1931, it is widely known and acclaimed for the fine quality of programs of sacred and secular choral music. In addition to concerts, three performances of an operetta are given and a Christmas concert. The latter two are held in the Haddonfield Memorial High School. The Society is directed by Lewis A. Shearer. Membership is by audition.

*The Community Concert Association,* since its organization in 1945, has brought many outstanding vocal and instrumental artists to the community. Its purpose as a nonprofit organization is to provide an opportunity for its members to hear the finest music in the form of concerts and recitals, which are presented four times a year in the Haddonfield Memorial High School auditorium.

Memberships in the association are solicited once a year, usually in late winter.

*The Symphony Society* was organized in 1952, chartered in 1954, to enrich the musical life of Haddonfield and vicinity by providing high-calibre concerts for the discerning public and by providing an opportunity for capable instrumentalists to perform together. The Society is composed of about 60 musicians, amateur and professional, from many communities in South Jersey. The Society is a nonprofit organization staffed entirely by volunteers, with the exception of the musical director, Arthur Cohn of New York City. The Society helps fulfill a musical need for younger members of the community by presenting annual youth concerts for elementary-school pupils and an annual solo competition for aspiring young musicians. The winner of the competition appears in concert with the orchestra. All of the five or six concerts each year are held in the auditorium of the Haddonfield Memorial High School.

*The Visiting Nurse Association, Inc.,* was founded in 1902; objective—to provide home nursing care and health supervision from prenatal to aged.

Nursing service is available to all Haddonfield residents. A nominal charge is made per visit, but the service is free to those unable to pay.

VISITING NURSE HOME

The borough gives an annual appropriation of $1,000 to the association and provides the building behind Borough Hall for its offices. An annual fund drive is held in May. The association is incorporated and provides health services to eleven communities.

Today, the association is administered by a board of directors which it elects. All areas served are represented on the board. There are four full-time and two relief nurses. All work is done under the orders of a licensed physician and the advice of the Medical Advisory Board.

*The Haddonfield Branch of the Women's Auxiliary to the Cooper Hospital* was organized April, 1923. It has a membership of 247 and an average attendance of 50 members meeting once a month at the Lutheran Church, Haddonfield, for hospital sewing.

Members participate in an annual card party in April at the Haddon Fortnightly, two small card parties in November and December at the Arts and Crafts Center, hold a rummage sale at the Grange Hall and sponsor a bus trip to New York for fund raising for the hospital pledge.

The members are on hand for volunteer service in the hospital and work for the horse show and Haddonfield Hospital Day. Each year the pledge of $1,200.00 is raised and also a special gift of from $250.00 to $500.00 is given to the hospital for needed equipment.

*Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital Auxiliary* was founded April 16, 1946. Objective—to promote the interest and purpose of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital by public relations, volunteer

services and the raising of money for the benefit of the hospital.

The Haddonfield group of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital Auxiliary has a membership of eighty. It is the second largest group in the organization. Thirty-five are presently volunteer workers, while others are actively engaged in committee work. During the ten years of the auxiliary's existence, nine Haddonfield members have served as officers of the Main Auxiliary.

*The Senior Auxiliary of West Jersey Hospital* has 52 active members. They are asked to serve a minimum of 12 hours of volunteer service in the hospital each year. Many far exceed the minimum, as was evidenced this past year when six members were given special recognition for serving more than 100 hours in 1960. As a group, $1,000 is pledged annually to the hospital, and due to the popular and financial success of the Christmas tour of Haddonfield homes for the past three years a total of more than $3,000 each year has been contributed.

A portion of these funds is used by the hospital to maintain a station wagon for their own use. The remainder is used to purchase equipment that is considered essential to the hospital and its patients.

The success of the auxiliary and its project is the direct result of the cooperation received from every member, and the support of the residents of Haddonfield and surrounding communities.

*The Senior Auxiliary* of West Jersey Hospital was founded in 1931 to help in volunteer service and to make money for the hospital.

* * *

As stated in the book "Haddonfield Our Heritage" by the League of Women Voters:

"Haddonfield has a number of recreational activities for all age groups sponsored by local churches as well as active Y groups, Girls Scouts, Boy Scouts and social organizations. These groups meet in the Camden County Y.M.C.A. building, the American Legion Hall, Grange Hall and Haddon Fortnightly as well as in churches, schools and homes.

There is an active Little League, Inc., and a Babe Ruth League. These baseball teams are open to boys of nine to twelve years and twelve to fifteen years respectively.

A complete file of Haddonfield clubs and organizations is maintained at the Public Library and may be examined there."

## REMINISCENCES OF HADDONFIELD

### *1913—The Two Hundredth Anniversary*

At a meeting of the Civic Association January 13, 1913, a letter was read from Samuel N. Rhoads, calling attention to the fact that, although Elizabeth Haddon had come to this vicinity in 1701, in the year 1713 she had built and occupied her house within the borough limits and this was properly the two hundredth anniversary year of the founding of Haddonfield. The letter suggested that a suitable celebration of the event be arranged.

In response to this letter the President of the Association named Samuel N. Rhoads and James Lane Pennypacker, as a committee, with authority to invite general cooperation from the organizations in Haddonfield to work out an effective celebration.

Mrs. Ephraim Tomlinson Gill, President of The Haddon Fortnightly, was invited to be one of this initiative committee and with addition of the representatives from all the organizations in the community, a wonderful celebration was presented on October 18, 1913.

In the morning a commemorative service to Elizabeth Haddon was held in the Friends Meeting House and a plaque, given by her grandnieces and nephews, was unveiled in her honor near where she is buried in the Friends burying ground.

In the afternoon a pageant of Haddonfield history was presented on the beautiful, sloping front lawn of Mr. Samuel Wood's home, the site of the second home of Elizabeth Haddon.

This was followed by the cantata "Haddonfield". The words were written by Mrs. James Lane Pennypacker and the music composed by Mr. Joseph W. Pennypacker. The cantata was sung beautifully by a chorus of a hundred voices.

Preparations were made for an audience of two thousand people, and it was estimated that six thousand were in attendance. We pay honor to the three leaders in our community who saw this wonderful celebration to such a successful conclusion.

EDNA L. HAYDOCK

### *James Lane Pennypacker*

James Lane Pennypacker was born in Philadelphia, December 11, 1855, the youngest son of Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker and his wife Anna Maria Whitaker. Soon after his birth his father died and his mother returned with her four sons to the home of her father, Joseph Whitaker, at Mont

Clare across the Schuylkill from Phoenixville, where he attended the local schools.

When he was fourteen years old, the family returned to Philadelphia and he entered the Friends Central School, from which he was graduated number one in his class, 1874, receiving the first diploma ever issued by that school.

In 1880 he was graduated from Harvard College (A.B., magna cum laude). At Harvard he was a member of the O. K. Society, the Harvard Advocate, The Signet Society, and Phi Beta Kappa.

He entered the publishing business of Cupples, Upham & Company at the Old Corner Book Store in Boston; but returned to Philadelphia to join the Christopher Sower Company, founded in 1738, of which he became vice-president.

He was married June 17, 1884, to Grace Fisher Coolidge, of Dedham, Mass. After residing a year in West Philadelphia, they moved to Haddonfield, N. J. where their five children were born. For 48 years Mr. Pennypacker showed active interest in civic affairs. He was a member of the Haddon Athenaeum, of the Young Men's Literary Society, and of the first Haddonfield Shade Tree Commission.

He was President of the Historical Society; a Vice-President of the Civic Association, and a member of the Board of Governors; President of the Natural Science Club; Vice-President of Camden County Library Commission; a member of the Indian King State Commission; President of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia; and for over 25 years was President of the Delaware Valley Naturalists' Union, its membership drawn from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Because of his knowledge of local history he was appointed general chairman of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Haddonfield, October 18, 1913.

Through a lifelong study of the American Indian he accumulated a large collection of relics. He was a nature lover, a good botanist, and the author of many poems, sketches and manuscripts on scientific and historical subjects. He died at his home in Haddonfield, February 18, 1934.

JOSEPH W. PENNYPACKER

*Samuel Nicholson Rhoads*

Samuel Nicholson Rhoads was born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1862. Soon after his birth Charles Rhoads and his wife Anne Hopkins Nicholson moved their family to Haddonfield, where they lived in the house now known as The Estaugh,

which Samuel's maternal grandfather had built for his son-in-law just across Haddon Avenue from his own home.

Here Samuel grew up, exhibiting early his interest in birds, small mammals and plants—an interest that was to lead him into his life's work.

In 1898 he was married to Mary Allen Cawley, and after a short stay in Haddonfield he took his bride to Cedarcroft, an old Burroughs homestead in what is now known as Audubon—so named by Samuel Rhoads because of his devotion to the naturalist. This large, old place he and his father had bought some years before. Here he farmed, and here his son Evan was born.

Later they returned to Haddonfield and lived in the house, 85 Haddon Avenue, which he built on land adjoining his grandfather's home, the old John Estaugh Hopkins house. He gathered about him a library of interesting and rare books; planted and landscaped the grounds.

Meanwhile he had become an enthusiastic collector for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. To quote a historian, "He made long and unusual excursions: to the shores of New Jersey, to the mountain forests of Pennsylvania, to the southern states and Mexico, to California and the western coast, to western Canada, to the interior highlands of Ecuador, to the jungles of Nicaragua; and upon return from each trip to his room at the Academy, he would describe and classify systematically the carefully preserved specimens of birds and mice and moles, adding them with perfect order of arrangement to the Academy's vast collection."

Becoming interested in rare books, he finally opened a shop in Philadelphia where he collected, and sold to connoisseurs who were happy to find just the book they wanted.

He also wrote. "From his pen have come books and numerous contributions to scientific journals. Some hundreds of titles indicate the range and amount of his accomplishment. To scientific minds he has become an authority upon the subjects about which he has written."

As a direct descendant of our settlers he was interested in preserving their history. "Many of his writings are studies of characters and events of our village past."

He was a member of the Civic Association; a founder and an officer of the Haddonfield Historical Society; a President of the Natural Science Club; a President of the Public Library Board of Trustees. He died December 27, 1952.

JOSEPH W. PENNYPACKER

### *Julia Bedford Gill*

Julia Lockwood Bedford was born and grew up in New York City. She was one of three daughters of Peter Wendover Bedford and his wife Cornelia. Her father was professor of chemistry at the College of Pharmacy in New York City.

In 1897 with her mother and two sisters she came for a vacation to Haddonfield—for in those days our town was considered a resort far from the noise and bustle of the city.

Here Julia Bedford met Ephraim Tomlinson Gill, and before long came here a bride to Haddon Farms, the Gill homestead on Warwick Road, as its young and hospitable hostess. She soon threw herself into the life of the village.

Always interested in history, in genealogy, and in antique furniture, she preserved a great deal of information about the Gill family, assembled much of the lore of Haddonfield, and rescued many pieces of beautiful old furniture bound for the junk pile. So it was natural that in 1913 she became one of the founders of the Haddonfield Historical Society.

Through most of her life here, she was an active member of The Haddon Fortnightly and was its President from 1909 to 1916. An ardent gardener, she was one of the original members of the Haddonfield Garden Club, and for years was its president.

But most vividly she will be remembered as the gracious hostess of Haddon Farms—where the big house, surrounded by great trees, carefully tended shrubbery and large cutting gardens, stood in command of all the Gill acres deeded to the family six generations before. She died February 6, 1936.

MARY BERGEN PENNYPACKER

### *Historical Society*

The Haddonfield Historical Society from time to time has published booklets, written by members of the Society, of stories of historical events to do with Haddonfield. Some of these stories are included in this book.

The Society has published three books written by members: "The Two Hundredth Anniversary of Haddonfield," published following that celebration, "Verses and Prose," by James Lane Pennypacker, and "Colonial Furniture of West New Jersey," compiled by Thomas Smith Hopkins and Walter Scott Cox.

Mr. Pennypacker, in his poems, opens our eyes to the beauty of nature in and around Haddonfield; and his sketches of quaint and interesting people who have contributed so much

to our community are made real for us today in this book. We are proud to present some of this material.

The third book, "Colonial Furniture of West New Jersey," gives us a feeling of pride in our community that so many choice pieces of furniture are in the homes of our townspeople. It is indeed true that "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"; and in browsing through this book, we can enjoy with those who own these rare pieces the art and gracious lines of those master craftsmen, our early cabinet makers.

A story is told, through the contents of a will, of a beautiful chest-on-chest of drawers which belonged to Mary McCullough Creighton, wife of Hugh Creighton, who owned "The Indian King" during the Revolutionary War, as follows:

From the Will of Mary Howell Carpenter, probated in Philadelphia May 1, 1819, we read:

"To my nephew, Andrew Wheeler, I give and bequeath my high chest of drawers, which was left to me under the Will of my great Aunt, Frances Stratton, originally the property of my great, great grandmother, Mary McCullough Creighton and behind which my great grandmother Mary Creighton Stratton was concealed, when the British soldiers entered Haddonfield during the Revolutionary War."

The beautiful Queen Anne table and mirror pictured in this book, and now on loan to the Haddonfield Historical Society at "Greenfield Hall" by the family, were the property of Elizabeth Haddon.

EDNA L. HAYDOCK

*Timothy Matlack*

Among the children of Timothy Matlack, a son, Timothy, was born in Haddonfield in 1730.

He removed to Philadelphia at an early age and became one of the prominent citizens of that place.

During the Revolutionary War, although a Quaker, he held a colonel's commission in the army, and was an active officer throughout that struggle. For this he was dealt with and lost his membership in that religious body.

In connection with Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and others, a society was established in Philadelphia called the Free Quakers. He was secretary to the Continental Congress for some time while it sat in that city. He was known as an open and decided advocate for the separation of the colonies from the mother country. He transcribed the Declaration of Independence for Thomas Jefferson, as well as the Congress' Commission to George Washington on being appointed Commander of our Revolutionary forces.

His portrait hangs in Independence Hall among many of his contemporaries.

He never lost interest in the place of his nativity, and in his declining years often related the story of his being in one of the apple trees in John Gill's orchard and listening to John Estaugh in the Friends meeting house nearby. If Friend John had espied him preying upon his fruit, the inclinations of the flesh would have prompted him to visit condign punishment upon the offender, but Timothy understood his habits too well not to know when to make the predatory excursions and get safely away loaded with plunder. It further shows that John Gill's farm extended along the north side of the King's Road to the meeting house (about where the fire house now stands).

He was the uncle of Samuel Mickle, the Diarist.

EDNA L. HAYDOCK

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*From: "Early Settlers of Newton Township" by John Clement.*

## *An Account of John Clement, Sr.*

John Clement, born September 10, 1769, grew up in the village of Haddonfield. He had distinct recollections of Revolutionary War incidents which occurred near his home. At the age of nine, he clung to the front gate beneath the towering sycamore and watched the British troops retreat from Philadelphia to Monmouth, June 17, 1778. Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis, decked in uniforms with lace trimmings rode at the column's head; troopers in scarlet and white followed. For two days or more the dust of the highway before his house was stirred by the footsteps of the fleeing regiments of the King.

The lad, John Clement, developed into a tall, vigorous man. He possessed a shock of unruly fair hair, a broad forehead, and piercing blue eyes beneath shaggy brows. His nose and chin were prominent and forbidding. Some wild strain in his heredity gave him the desire to go to sea. This yearning was quelled by a rough water passage from Philadelphia to a nearby port. He returned to his native village to share the responsibility of its government. He was appointed Constable for Newton at twenty; Freeholder, Committee-man, Surveyor of Highways, Mayor and paymaster of the militia, and later, Colonel and Brigadier General of the Gloucester Brigade. He engaged in military surveying during the War of 1812.

He was, by profession, a surveyor. He was collector of Revenue for Gloucester County, Justice of the Peace, and from 1805 Lay Judge of the County Courts.

In the year 1803 he was appointed first postmaster of Haddonfield by Thomas Jefferson.

In 1803 John Clement was elected first Librarian of the Haddonfield Library Company. He served for fifteen months as librarian and then took the post of clerk, serving from 1803 to 1852, when his son, John, Jr., became clerk.

John Clement, Sr., and Hannah Chew's hands were joined in the Bond of Matrimony, September 6, 1817.

*Account of Haddonfield Library Company by James Lane Pennypacker.*

## *Judge John Clement*

In the year 1660, Gregory Clement, the conspirator and signer of the death warrant of Charles I, was hanged and quartered in London. A copy of this death warrant bearing the seal and signature of Gregory hung for many years in the office of my grandfather, Samuel C. Clement. Gregory's children fled to America; a long line of descendants sprang

up in the new country. The Clements, settling in Haddonfield, produced the last of their branch, John Clement, Sr., and his son, John Clement, the Judge.

"John Clement, son of John and Hannah Clement, was born the eighth day of November, A. D., 1818, between eight and nine in the evening," the ancient Clement Bible has written in its records. Twelve other children were born in consecutive years into this respected family. The old Judge brought them up in Puritan fashion, adhering to the Ten Commandments and the lasting traditions of family pride and conduct. His first son became a God-fearing man walking in the narrow path of dogma and self-restraint. John, Jr., attended a little school in a neighboring land under the guidance of a learned teacher, David Griscom. His brief education was continued by an assiduous father who taught him to revere faded parchments and delight in legends of pioneer settlers in the state.

A constant companion of his childhood and manhood was a colored slave, the son of his father's trusted servant. This Negro child, Black Sam White, ignorant and superstitious, was cared for by John until old age.

By degrees young John became capable of filling his father's position. As the old Judge grew feeble, he lightly shouldered his responsibilities. The public life of John Clement led him far beyond the limits of his own village. Formerly the Associate Judge of the courts of Camden County, he was, in 1864, appointed Lay Judge of the Court of Error and Appeals, the highest court in the State of New Jersey. Before attaining middle age he became a member of the Surveyors' Association of West Jersey, and the President of its Historical Society.

The Judge recorded his colorful bits of local tradition from tedious investigations of documents and word-of-mouth stories. His valuable collection of deeds, maps, reminiscences and family histories was famous through the southern part of the State. County and state annals welcomed his authority on properties and boundary limits; newspapers compared his pen pictures to the romances of Irving, so pleasing was his style. But no one found more enjoyment in the documents and family records than the Judge himself.

One of his imperishable works, published in 1887, is the "Early Settlers of Newton Township." It is an exhaustive sketch of his native town from the colonial period to 1862. Its content consists of maps and histories of families essential to any state genealogical collection. He was called on by Longfellow to supply incidents from this book upon the founding

of Haddonfield by Elizabeth Haddon in the early 18th Century. Longfellow wove the narrative into the poem Elizabeth, in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Today in the building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania are preserved the original surveying records made by him. In cases of controversy, present-day surveyors go to these in order to establish land titles and strengthen facts heretofore regarded as hearsay.

On May 8, 1845, he married Mary H. Biddle. They settled in the homestead on King's Highway with his father. The substantial residence satisfied the unassuming tastes of the young surveyor and his wife. Mary's delight was the garden. Here she placed a formal garden, laid out in artistic beds. It became a quaint retreat, with wide brick walks bordered by boxwood, and the flower beds filled with varieties of old-fashioned yellow roses and the now rare moss rose. Within the house, which dated from 1742, were spacious high ceilinged rooms. Several open fireplaces had marble mantels. Here were wide, carpeted halls and white slat doors leading into every chamber. Furnished sedately by stiff chairs and haircloth sofas, its parlor boasted no hospitality to comfort-loving persons. There was a delicate white paper on the parlor wall traced by a pale gold design. Venetian blinds prevented light from entering this silent room; the mistress of the house drew them up only when a Sunday caller was ushered in.

Mary Biddle died of tuberculosis in 1853. The only record of her passing is found in his diary which describes the elaborate tombstone ordered for her grave. She left her husband a little son of seven years. The Judge dreamed that one day his son should inherit his property and his particular position in life. Another entry in his diary, July 4, 1855, inscribes the death of the old man, John Clement, Sr. The same year in the fall, his little son was playing in the road before his home. A reckless teamster struck him there. Another dream shattered. The Judge wrote again,

*Saturday 20, Oct., 1855*
*This afternoon my little son died.*
*The last link is broken—"*

No mention of the boy's name was ever made in the Judge's home thereafter. His few possessions were sealed up in a trunk in the attic to remain untouched until after the Judge's death. He took a second wife, Mary T. Black, on April 8, 1857. They became a devoted couple. Congenial domestic life in the

old homestead was resumed. A familiar figure in the village streets during the late 80's, the Judge passed to and fro; now he journeyed to the Capital for a court session; now he visited Philadelphia Library to procure books. He strode along with his fine old shoulders and heavy-set body erect. Though of medium height, he was notable as he moved with measured step, wearing in solemn dignity a tall black hat upon his head. The Judge possessed a handsome ruddy countenance, steel-blue eyes, and a mouth and chin that indicated determination. When speaking, the Judge's eyes oftentimes twinkled imparting his geniality and warmth of nature.

Beside his home stood a small, peak-roofed office used by the Judge in his pleasant hours of solitude. Here he sat easily in a hickory armchair before the simple pine desk. Behind the blinds of his office he became transformed into a poet and musician. Secretly he scribbled verse, limericks and sentimental rhymes into a black book. These he read occasionally to a favored friend. On stormy nights the Judge turned to his fiddle. A passing friend might have seen him alone in his office, his head bent to his tuneful violin, as he played to himself a good old-fashioned dance tune.

His substantial inheritance of thrift was marked by his square-topped wagon which carried him on neighboring missions. Drawn by a lazy old mare, the cart jogged along country roads under the guidance of Black Sam White. A repellent figure in old age, the man remained a treasured possession of the Judge. He flicked the whip over the horse and delighted in the children who scuttled from him in terror. Over his matted gray wool, he wore a soft felt brimless hat perched at a crazy angle. The unique aspect of his ill-fitting garments was his numerous, multi-colored vests, buttoned one upon the other. For Black Sam never shed his garments. He added layer upon layer to suit the weather conditions. A horror in the Judge's smoothly run home, the crippled Negro lingered on, protected by the staunch affection of his master. He found odd jobs about the place or amused himself by hoo-dooing innocent children in the neighborhood. From time to time, he would go into a coma and lie on the kitchen floor for days, murmuring to himself. Neither the prayers of the cook nor the pleas of the Judge's wife prevailed upon John to remove the insensible Sam.

Instead of traveling about in a barouche, the Judge traveled by railroad. A peculiar eccentricity of his was to rise at four A.M. to make the eight o'clock train from the station. The

adoring household rose with him to send him on his important jaunt. Two hours before the train departed, he settled himself in his armchair by the window, his tall silk hat upon his head. In perfect readiness and calm, he sat in the chair awaiting the hours to pass. His loving wife sat with him. Submissive to the Clement will, she dared not ask him to remove the hat. I like to think of their presence there, a splendid old couple, the Judge who lived a conservative life steeped in sorrow; his wife, sympathetic of his eccentricities and devoted to his worthy self.

NANCY HOPKINS HART

### *Elizabeth and the Indians*

One day Elizabeth Haddon stood at a table, grinding dried herbs with a mortar and pestle. She had learned much from her husband, John Estaugh, of the use of many simple herbs and their value in doctoring the people of the village, as well as the Indians. She was ever mindful of the needs of the people around her.

She became conscious of someone standing in the doorway. Turning, she saw an Indian with a deer on his shoulder. She motioned for him to lay it on the floor, then asked him what was his trouble, by using the sign language. He soon made her understand where he was suffering. She turned to her supply of herbs and gave medicine, which seemed to be what he needed. By motions, she explained how he was to put it in hot water and take it. He gave a grunt and left. The deer was the pay he had brought for her help.

Another story is told of how an Indian came to her kitchen door, and indicated he was in great pain. She felt sure that what he really wanted was medicine that contained alcohol. She refused to give him any, but he became rather threatening. Picking up a sieve from the table, she said she would give him the sieve-full. The Indian took it and turned and went away. It was a bitter cold day.

Later he returned; he had dipped the sieve in the water of Hopkins Pond and let it freeze, repeating this process until he had a solid bottom in the sieve. Elizabeth had to keep her promise and give him the liquor, for she never broke her promise to the Indians. That is why they trusted her.

EDNA L. HAYDOCK

*Haddonfield's Prehistoric Monster*

In the year 1838, John Estaugh Hopkins, who lived at Birdwood, the family estate in Haddonfield (now the home of former Governor Driscoll), was selling marl, a kind of clay deposit found on his land, to farmers in the neighborhood, as it had been found to be of value as a fertilizer. One of the workmen digging in the marl pit (which is located at the end of what is now Narberth Avenue), came upon several strange fossils. It could not be determined what they were. They were ebony black from infiltration of iron and exceedingly heavy. Mr. Hopkins distributed several of these curious objects among his friends as souvenirs, keeping one or two large ones which were eventually relegated to the attic and forgotten.

Some twenty years later, during the summer of 1858, Mr. William Parker Foulke, of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, was a guest at Birdwood at dinner. The fact that he was a paleontologist, no doubt, was responsible for the calling to mind of the mysterious fossils dug up and forgotten twenty years before. Mr. Foulke expressed a keen interest, and there ensued a frantic search which finally brought to light the objects under discussion. The story has come down through the family that Mr. Foulke's hair literally stood on end, so great was his excitement at what he beheld!

Mr. Hopkins immediately gave Foulke permission to bring other scientists to dig in any part of his land and to take away

whatever fossils thus procured. There was some difficulty in ascertaining the place of the old excavation. It had been made in the bed of a narrow ravine in which a brook flows eastwardly into the south branch of Cooper's Creek, but the pit had long since been filled to the common level of the bed, and was overgrown with grass, shrubs and young trees. After a conference with one of the workmen who had been employed at the time of the discovery—and whose indication later proved to be inaccurate—and a careful survey by Mr. Hopkins, a party of experienced marl diggers was put to work, and finally, at a depth of about ten feet, the workmen came upon a jumbled pile of large, heavy bones.

"The marl being tenacious, a great care was requisite to extricate the fossils. With a small trowel and a knife, the bones were carefully dissected from their bed and from one another. A sketch was made of their position, and some measurements were taken of them in anticipation of the contingency of their fracture in the attempt to remove them. Each bone was separately transferred to a board, and thus carried from the pit and then wrapped in a piece of coarse cloth. Thus enveloped it was laid upon a thick bed of straws in the bottom of a cart; and the whole was safely transported in this way to Mr. Foulke's residence."*

William Foulke wasted no time in notifying the famous Dr. Joseph Leidy, then Curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and Mr. Isaac Lea, who both promptly visited the excavation. Their opinion of the scientific value of the fossils justified further exploration, and the diggers were kept at work through the month of October. Several teeth and fragments of jawbone were turned up during that time.

One of the workmen having become interested in the search kept his attention upon the subject and soon afterward found, in the green marl near the White Horse Tavern about six miles from Haddonfield, some vertebrae, parts of long bones and several teeth of a crocodile, believed to be of a species not heretofore found in New Jersey.

After due study and measurement of the bones which Mr. Foulke obtained from Mr. Hopkins' marl pit, Dr. Leidy stated that they were those of a huge herbivorous saurian. The animal was closely allied to the great extinct Iquanodon of the Wealden and Lower Greensand deposits of Europe; the genus is, however, different, and for it the name Hadrosaurus was proposed.

* From the minutes of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

The Hadrosaurus was most probably amphibious, and though its remains were obtained from a marine deposit, the rarity of them in the latter led the scientists to suppose that these had been carried down the current of a river upon whose banks the animal lived. The bones dug up in Haddonfield indicated that the creature was twenty-five feet long, twelve to fifteen feet high, and one hundred million years old!

The results of Dr. Foulke's labors turned out to be one of the most interesting fossil animals on record. In honor of his contribution to history and science, the creature was named "Hadrosaurus Foulkii." It is still in the process of reconstruction, although a plaster replica has been made and can be seen in the State House at Trenton, New Jersey.

According to Dr. Horace Richards, present Curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to which the Hadrosaurus was presented by Dr. Foulke in 1858, geologists have quite recently discovered extremely old and interesting fossil shells in the same area in which the Hadrosaurus was discovered.

At the time of the identification of the Hadrosaurus, an appeal was made by Dr. Leidy, to any person or persons to get in touch with him, if they had in their possession any of the bones stated to have been distributed by Mr. Hopkins among his friends in 1838. No one came forward, but it can be assumed that there may be several rock-gardens in Haddonfield containing Hadrosaurus bones. It has been said that for several years two of these bones, which were hollow, stood on the front porch at Birdwood holding Geraniums!

ELIZABETH HOPKINS LENHART

*Source Material:*

DR. HORACE RICHARDS, *Curator*, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, December, 1858.

## *Burlington-Salem Road*

This early road, laid out in 1681 by order of the representatives of the King of England, was not the Kings Highway as we know it today.

The Burlington-Salem road skirted the south side of the south branch of Cooper's Creek in its relation to Haddonfield. Francis Collins' home at Cottage Avenue and Center Street (Mountwell) overlooked this road. It passed what is now the

junction of Potter and Ellis Streets, and a short distance below the bridge crossed Cooper's Creek to the north side near the Kendall-Kay-Evans Mill, and went out Munn Lane, crossing Marlton Pike at Ellisburg.

This soon became too circuitous a route; and travelers began to make a straight path down between the Haddon and Kay land. By 1747, the Highway turned slightly to the right at the Methodist Cemetery and down over Cooper's Creek to Munn Lane, where it joined the old Burlington-Salem Road.

In the very early days, there were few bridges; consequently, the roads led to the upper reaches of creeks where the water was shallow for fording. The crossing of the creek at Munn Lane was at first such a ford.

In 1796, the Highway was straightened. John Middleton gave land from his farm (which today is where the Haddonfield High School stands), and the Kings Highway became a straight road to Ellisburg. The old Burlington-Salem road soon was abandoned.

There were several branches of the old Burlington-Salem Road. For those coming from Newton, Ferry Road (Haddon Avenue) was used, and the old Egg Harbor Road (Warwick Road) also led into this early road.

Mr. Charles Boyer and Mr. Harry Marvin spent many years surveying and tracing this early road. We have them to thank for the maps in this book that trace this interesting old trail which became a highway.

EDNA L. HAYDOCK

Through forests where the wild vines clung
The narrow Indian path-way led,
Cross winding stream its course it flung
O'er sandy plain and water-shed;
And Indian villages were strung
Like beads upon its slender thread.

The hunter here his vigil kept;
Grim painted warriors strode along
This forest path as on they swept
In stealthy march to avenge a wrong;
And here his sweetheart ere she slept
The dusky lover wooed with song.

A stranger sight befell one day,
When on the path with eyes downcast
Pale solemn men in drab and gray
Unarmed, nor danger fearing, passed;
The savage threatening by the way
Delayed, then dropped his bow at last.

For soon he saw these pale-faced men,
Who knew no fear, would have no foe;
As brothers on the path again
They met and travelled to and fro;
Where Indian villages had been
The Quaker homes began to grow.

Surveyors came with chain and rod,
And where the winding footpath lay
They built a roadway good and broad
For public coach or private shay;
The track the savage once had trod
Became at last The King's Highway.

The dogs barked loud to hear the din
Of sounding horn and stamping feet,
When the old stage-coach came rattling in
From Cooper's Creek on the village street
To the door of Haddonfield's halfway Inn
Where horse and man found glad retreat.

The village trees still throw their shade
O'er the village Inn as in days of old;
And the good broad roadway still doth lead
Through fields of green and woods of gold;
But the King—the King is a century dead,
And the King's High Way is a tale that is told.

*(Excerpts from Verse and Prose by James Lane Pennypacker.)*

*(The following researches are contributed by Edna L. Haydock.)*

### *The Old Buttonwoods*

On King's Highway, north of Haddon Avenue, stand two ancient buttonwood trees, saved for many years through the generous care given them by one of our elder citizens. They are marked by plaques, placed there by the Daughters of the American Revolution. What stories these early witnesses of Haddonfield life could tell, if they could speak! They marked the entrance to the Friends' Cemetery.

John and Elizabeth Estaugh probably passed under their shade. Undoubtedly John Redman, the apothecary, and Hannah Gill, his wife, passed under their spreading branches on their way to Meeting.

Here the Hessians marched on their way to camp overnight in John Middleton's field, the night before the Battle of Red Bank. The British army was four days marching under these trees when they evacuated Philadelphia. Captain James B. Cooper, our fighting Quaker, lived in a house with these towering veterans for shade.

The village life has come and gone, passing unnoticed these venerable landmarks.

The area-way which now occupies 205 Kings Highway, E. was originally a twenty-foot-wide driveway between the two buttonwood trees, leading to the Friends burial ground. By the encroachment of the building at No. 203, the space is somewhat narrowed. The road must have passed to the back of the first meeting-house, which stood on the ground now occupied by the fire company. To mark the entrance, the two trees were planted, one on either side.

Early in 1963, a tree expert advised the age of the larger tree to be at least 244 years. This figure ties closely with the date when the little community probably first felt the need of a graveyard. Preservation work on the venerable trees is again being done; this, it is hoped, will extend their life far into the future. Also in 1963, the D.A.R. restored the signs mounted on them, keeping their history green for the passer-by.

### *Lydia Bates*

Many times during the Revolution the people of Haddonfield and vicinity were harassed by the troops from both armies foraging for supplies. Lydia Bates, who lived in a small house on the site of the residence built later by Samuel M. Reeves, at 232 Kings Highway, East, kept a cow, which was often caught by the soldiers and milked.

This proceeding did not meet with Lydia's approval, and on the approach of the soldiers she would drive the cow into her cellar, where the animal was safely kept until the soldiers were gone.

### *The Village Shoemakers*

Above Samuel Thackara's blacksmith shop at Kings Highway and Grove Street, Daniel Garrett had his cobbler shop. He not only repaired shoes but made them. At that time, one could not buy shoes ready-made.

When this property was sold to the Methodists for a church in 1856, he moved to a quaint building which stood where Colonial Avenue joins Kings Highway. His son, John, succeeded him in the business and here continued for many years.

When Colonial Avenue was opened up by Charles H. Hillman and the old building was demolished, John moved over to his home at 260 Kings Highway, East, and here continued the business the balance of his life. He was a fine-looking gentleman of the old school, and when a stranger met him on the way to church on Sunday, in frock coat and white cravat, the thought came that he must be one of the clergymen of Haddonfield. He died in 1922 at the age of eighty-five.

Mr. Garrett once received an order for a pair of shoes, with the measurements, from a woman in Colorado. He wrote her that he would make the shoes, but if they did not fit she would have to pay for them anyway. They must have fitted, for he did not hear to the contrary.

### *The Ancient Pump*

Do you remember the pump which stood in front of the Indian King? The water from this well was of the highest quality. The overflow ran into a great trough where the horses could refresh themselves. The trough was a huge, hollowed-out log; its rustic charm was just suited to the old Inn.

There was an old superstition that if you were a guest in the town, and drank from this well, you would come back to live here.

Sad to relate, the trough developed a crack; and with all the modern improvements of sewers and street drainage, the town fathers felt it was dangerous to drink from the well. So another landmark disappeared.

*The Ark*

Perhaps you have forgotten The Ark. It was a quaint old building which stood where now is the garden of the Indian King. In fact, it looked as though it were leaning for support against the Indian King, for it had a sloping roof which gave it that appearance.

William S. Doughty and George H. Clement ran a store in this building, and one could buy anything from kerosene to salt mackerel; thus it was called The Ark. There was a friendly atmosphere here, for the village had only two thousand inhabitants, and everyone knew everyone else.

The people drove in from the country and tied their horses to the hitching posts, before going in to make their purchases. There never was any danger of time running out on the meter, so they could stop and chat as long as they liked. Here the farmer's wife exchanged her chickens and eggs for groceries, and the farmer his pork and sausage for farm supplies.

It is told of this partnership that they disagreed on one thing—politics. Doughty was an ardent Democrat and Clement was positively Republican. In the 80's and 90's, in political parades, when the Democrats marched, Doughty's side of the store and front window would be decorated and lighted, but Clement's side and window would be dark. When the Republicans marched, it was Clement's window that glittered and shone. Thus complete amicability reigned.

This ancient building was torn down when the State of New Jersey started the restoration of the Indian King.

### *Poster Bed*

The fine poster bed in the bedroom of the Indian King was actually slept in by a future president's wife.

When Dolly Payne Todd (later married to James Madison) visited Hugh Creighton, owner of the Indian King, and his wife, whom she always called Uncle and Aunt, she must have been a guest—at least for one night—in the early house which occupied the lot at 247 Kings Highway, East.

This old house later became the girlhood home of Jane Peyton, who later became Mrs. Charles H. Hillman. Knowing that Dolly Todd had slept in this poster bed, Mrs. Hillman gave the bed to The Haddon Fortnightly while they made the Indian King their club home.

After they moved into the clubhouse at Kings Highway and Grove Street, the members felt the bed should be part of the furnishings of the Indian King, where Dolly Todd spent so many happy hours.

It was said that after she became Mrs. James Madison, the First Lady, she often spoke of the happy times she had on these visits to Haddonfield.

### *The New Jersey Building*

A building with a strange-looking architecture stood on Kings Highway, East, occupying part of the site of Woolworth's Store and extending nearly to the driveway leading to the Hansen House Restaurant.

It was the New Jersey Building at the Centennial Exposition in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in 1876. Some people described it variously as Queen Anne, Alpine, and Victorian Leaning toward Norwegian. It was the first state building erected for the Centennial, and it had the honor of winning a medal for the most perfect architecture. It was visited by two million bustle-skirted ladies and frock-coated gentlemen during the Exposition.

The ladies of Haddonfield were filled with enthusiasm for the project of having Haddonfield contribute its share toward the expense of erecting this building to represent New Jersey. To raise funds they gave a tea at the Presbyterian Church which was a great success socially, gastronomically and financially.

NEW JERSEY CENTENNIAL BUILDING

The invitation to this party was on a card with the picture of Elizabeth Haddon's second home in America. This home had occupied the site at 201 Wood Lane prior to its being destroyed by fire in 1842. This picture probably saved for us the knowledge of the appearance of this house. The original of the picture was a painting done by Thomas Redman in the 1830's. The whereabouts of the painting is unknown, but the invitation with this picture on it is still possessed by some of our Haddonfield residents.

After the Centennial was over and the building rebuilt on the Kings Highway, it was occupied by Pettibone's tin shop, Sterling's fish market, Wescott's barber shop and Fowler's shoe-repair shop.

The auditorium on the second floor was used for all kinds of entertainments and socials. Quoting from Mrs. Carrie Nicholson Hartel: "I think we were ten or twelve years old when Grandmother took us to see Uncle Tom's Cabin. I can still see Eliza jumping from one block of cardboard ice to the next."

After the New Jersey building had stood on the Highway for nearly thirty years, it began to drop the roofing tiles. They were of heavy terra cotta, and their falling became dangerous to pedestrians. The building was sold to William Capern, a builder, and we suspect the timber was built into some of our Haddonfield homes.

### *Orthodox Meeting House*

In 1851 the Orthodox Friends bought a new lot and erected the present meeting house on Lake Street. The meeting house on Haddon Avenue, about where the fire house now stands, was torn down, and the bricks used for a wall to enclose the burying ground.

The bricks from the last of the wall that originally enclosed Elizabeth Haddon's house on Wood Lane are now the facing bricks in the restored office building at 70 Tanner Street.

*From: A Brief Sketch of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting by S. E. and Henry Watson.*

### *Nicholson Park*

Did you know that at Nicholson Park—the lovely cherry blossom vista in front of the library—there stood a quaint little house facing Haddon Avenue?

Rebecca and Sarah Nicholson, who lived at 65 Haddon Avenue, owned this property and had given the house to their faithful coachman and friend, Ed Smiley. Here the Smiley children grew up, midst a beautiful flowering garden, kept in such order that it was like a park, on both Tanner Street and Haddon Avenue.

When the Nicholsons gave the land for the library, it was arranged that the town buy a lot and move the Smiley house. Today, one of Ed Smiley's sons lives in this house in Pennsauken.

### *Haddonfield Turnpike*

The Haddonfield and Camden Turnpike (Haddon Avenue) was first a bridle path, then a road in 1761.

In 1792, regularly laid out, it became the great highway from Haddonfield to Cooper's Ferry. Later, in 1820, under charge of John Roberts, John Gill and John Clement, it was graveled its entire length.

The first effort to build a turnpike in Camden County was over this route, and by an act of legislature on March 2, 1847, provision was made for the incorporation of the Haddonfield-Camden Turnpike Company. Those receiving subscriptions for stock were Joseph Porter, John Gill, Samuel Nicholson, Joseph W. Cooper and Joshua P. Browning.

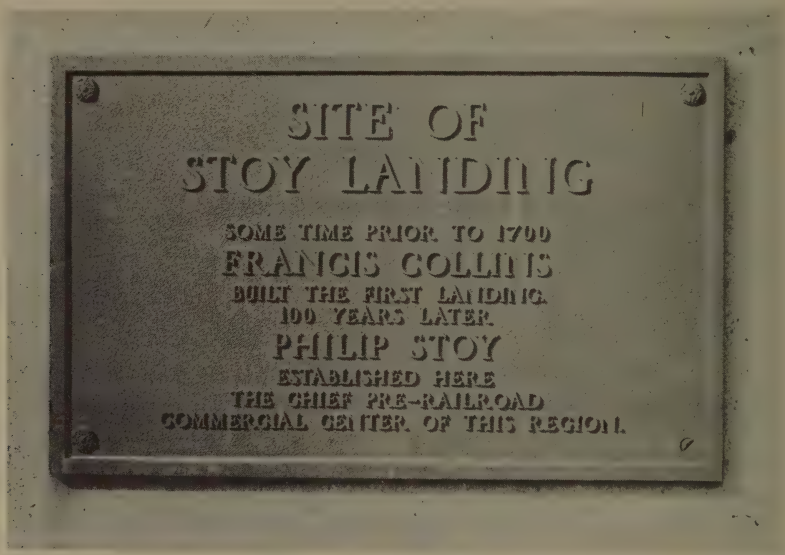
The following persons were chosen directors: John Gill, Joseph Porter, John Clement, Jr., Richard W. Snowden, Edward Browning, Samuel Nicholson, Josiah B. Evans, John E. Hopkins and Daniel Conard. There were toll gates along the pike, and the road must have been well patronized, for dividends were paid to the stockholders through the years.

Mr. Duffy's garden-supply store in Westmont (then Rowandtown) was the toll-house between Westmont and Haddonfield. There was a wide gate which closed the road to vehicles; and after the toll was paid the keeper opened the gate and let the person drive through. Years ago, a wedding party coming from Westmont to Haddonfield station was detained because the young friends of the couple shut the gate while they showered the newlyweds with rice. The bride and groom barely made the train.

The Turnpike (Haddon Avenue) came to a dead end at Kings Highway, Haddonfield. The extension to Ellis Street was only opened up in 1927. This necessitated the moving of a large stone house now standing at 22 South Haddon Avenue.

*The Milestone*

Have you ever noticed the old milestone at the corner of Haddon Avenue and Kings Highway? There were similar milestones at important intersections along the old Turnpike. Mysteriously, this one points in the wrong direction. The arrow points to Moorestown, though the directions say "Five Miles to Gloucester." It is quite evident that a mistake was made when it was reset years ago.




*Stoy's Landing*

*As told by* WALTER STOY

Philip Stoydja came to America from Sweden about 1798. He first went to Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. He came with

his wife, Catherine Klutch, to Haddon Township, built a home near the present Sans Souci restaurant, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. He changed his surname to Stoy.

In 1816 he bought from Joseph Hinchman the lumber rights of a white-oak virgin forest extending from Maple Avenue to Chapel Avenue, formerly the Whisky Road.

On the south side of the Creek he built a wharf, to load his timber on barges. These were poled down to the Delaware and towed to Roaches, Bowers and Cramps shipyards, where the huge timbers became keels and knees of vessels.

Grove Street, opened in 1825, and called Hinchman Landing Road, soon became Stoy's Landing Road. A bronze plaque mounted on the bridge erected in 1931 to commemorate Stoy's Landing, is shown on the preceding page.

The son James, grandfather of Walter Stoy, built a home up on the hill above what is now Coles Mill Road, facing the creek. It was a quaint old house. It had four rooms on each floor, and a chimney in the center, with a fireplace in each room, using the one chimney.

James sold this house to his brother, Samuel. Later, it passed out of the family and was torn down, when the tract became part of the Borough of Haddonfield, in 1944, and a real estate development brought homes to this lovely spot overlooking Cooper's Creek.

There were warehouses built by the Stoys near the wharf, and a general store built by the Hinchmans, but run by the Stoys. The store was said to be the only one between this landing and Camden. This section became a very busy center.

## *Coles Landing Road*

### Known as Coles Mill Road

In 1799 the tract of land on Cooper's Creek on which Elizabeth Haddon first settled was purchased by Job Coles. Here he built a landing on the south side of Cooper's Creek, later to be known as Coles Landing, and established a coal business.

The coal was brought from the mines by barge down the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, and up Cooper's Creek by smaller barges. It was said that coal bought at Coles Landing was less expensive than in Haddonfield.

Later the business was purchased by John Busby, and across the road he built himself a fine home, now 540 Coles Mill Road. How this road became known as Coles Mill Road

is a mystery, for history does not record a mill in that location. It should be Coles Landing Road.

The double house on part of the tract purchased by Job Coles, which is located at 523-525 Coles Mill Road, is believed by some people to be on the site of Elizabeth Haddon's first home.

Mr. Walter Stoy, a builder of Westmont, who remodeled the house into these two, said there was contained within the walls an old log house.

Some years ago Mr. Samuel Rhoads, a collateral descendant of Elizabeth Haddon, made an extensive investigation of the location of Elizabeth Haddon's first home, and felt convinced that these houses were probably the site where she first settled.

### *John Middleton's Farm*

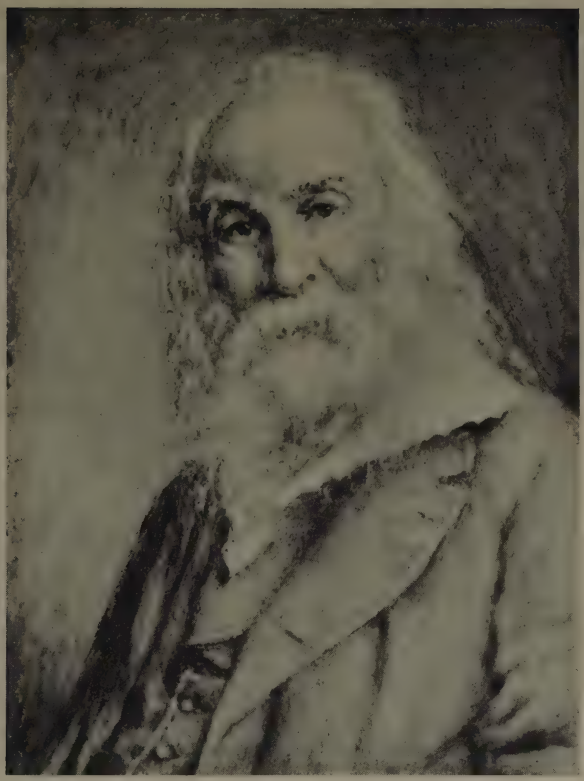
The land upon which the high school now stands contained one of the early brick houses in Haddonfield. It was built by John Matlack, Timothy Matlack's brother.

During the Revolution, this was the farm of John Middleton, who not only was a farmer but also did blacksmithing. Some of the Hessian soldiers, the day previous to the Battle of Red Bank, encamped on this farm, back along Hopkins Pond. They took the Middleton cows to use for milk. There was a baby in the Middleton household, and the Middletons begged the soldiers to please leave one cow. They were generous enough to comply with this request.

Count Donop, commanding officer of the Hessian troops encamped on the Middleton farm, went to the home of John Gill—Greenfield Hall, next to John Middleton's—and asked to be allowed to spend the night. John Gill, being a courteous gentleman, was a gracious host. He was much impressed with his guest's culture. Sad to relate, the next day at the Battle of Red Bank Count Donop was mortally wounded and died shortly after.

John Middleton gave land from his farm, which extended to Cooper's Creek, to straighten the King's Highway. The highway used to curve around the Methodist Cemetery and join the old Salem Road near the present Munn Lane.

Later, Isaac Braddock owned the house and sold it to William Blaker, who intended to start a housing development. After Mr. Blaker's death, the property was sold to the Board of Education in 1926 for the new high school.



Walt Whitman spent many happy hours fishing in Crystal Lake. He often borrowed Stoy's boat and rowed up to the shade of Redman's Woods and there, in communion with nature, gathered inspiration for his poems. With the following lines from his Song for Occupations we conclude this story of Haddonfield:

"Will you seek afar off? You surely
come back at last,
In things best known to you finding the
best, or as good as the best,
In folks nearest to you finding the sweetest
strongest lovingest;
Happiness, knowledge, not in another
place but this place—not for another
hour, but this hour. . . ."

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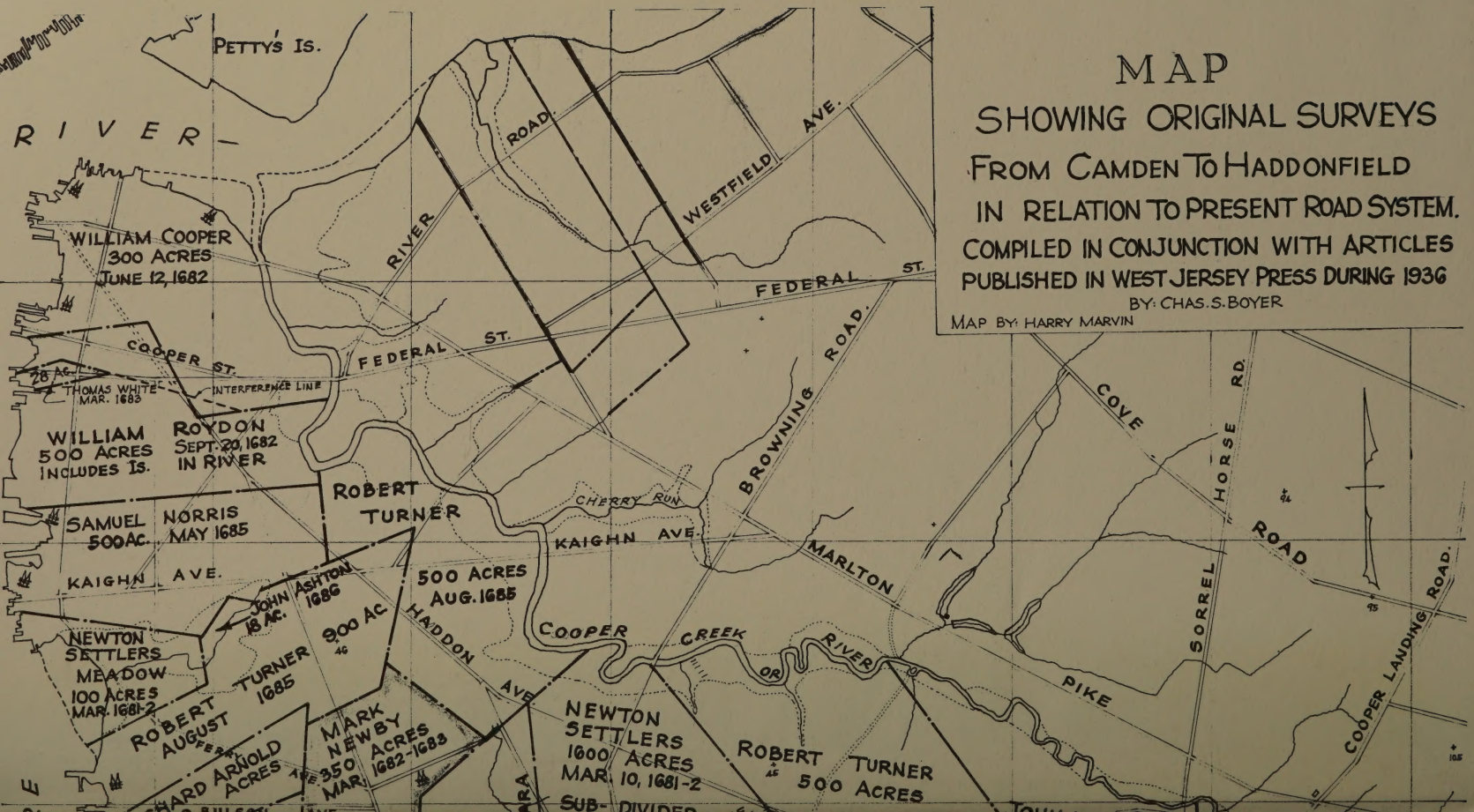
OLD SALEM ROAD
— AS LAID OUT IN YEARS 1681 - 1686 —
AND, AS DESCRIBED BY A FURTHER ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY IN MAY ANNO DOM 1704"
"AN ACT FOR LAYING OUT, REGULATING, CLEARING & PRESERVING PUBLICK COMMON HIGHWAYS THRO'OUT THIS PROVINCE."
"FROM AMBOY TO BURLINGTON, TO THE FERRY POINT TO PHILADELPHIA, AND FROM CROPWELLS CREEK TO HOWELLS MILL ON COOPER'S CREEK ETC., ETC." While Not Approved, This Act Served To Define The Route. (C.S.B.)
This Map, the third of a series, is the result of joint research by Chas.S.Boyer and Harry Marvin, in re-establishing the location of Old Salem Road between Burlington and Salem, N.J. Nov. 1936.
HADDONFIELD
KING'S HIGHWAY
OLD SALEM ROAD
ELLISBURG
HISTORICAL MARKER
TUCKERTON ROAD
MARLTON PIKE 1796
BERLIN ROAD 1798
COOPER'S CREEK
EVANS POND
Howell's Mill 1704
Route of Kings Highway After 1747
Route of Kings Highway After 1796
Tavern Built 1775 By Isaac Ellis Known As Sign Tavern
Large Butternwood
Old Brick House
Blazing Rock Tavern
Ancient Town of Clubridge
Old Burton's Tavern
Route of Right Wing of British Army at 1778 on March to Battle of Monmouth
Original Coles Family Burial Plot Laid Out in 1744
Site of Old Stokely's Church Built in 1752
Old Reuben Matlack Blacksmith Shop
Old Wm Matlack Homestead Erected About 1751
Old Haines Homestead Erected By Jeremiah Matlack In 1759
Old Frame Bixby Tavern
Chester Brick School Erected in 1786 Burned Down 1934
"Elmwood" Erected 1736 By John Roberts Ransacked By British During Revolution
Site of Original Village of Chestnut
Trace of Old Tavern
TO MOORESTOWN
Route 38
LENOLA
SCALE:-
0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000


MAP
SHOWING ORIGINAL SURVEYS
FROM CAMDEN TO HADDONFIELD
IN RELATION TO PRESENT ROAD SYSTEM.
COMPILED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ARTICLES
PUBLISHED IN WEST JERSEY PRESS DURING 1936
BY: CHAS. S. BOYER
MAP BY: HARRY MARVIN
PETTY'S IS.
RIVER
WILLIAM COOPER
300 ACRES
JUNE 12, 1682
RIVER ROAD
WESTFIELD AVE.
FEDERAL ST.
COOPER ST.
28 AC.
THOMAS WHITE
MAR. 1683
INTERFERENCE LINE
WILLIAM
500 ACRES
INCLUDES IS.
ROYDON
SEPT. 20, 1682
IN RIVER
ROBERT
TURNER
SAMUEL NORRIS
500 AC.
MAY 1685
KAIGHN AVE.
JOHN ASHTON
1686
18 AC.
500 ACRES
AUG. 1685
900 AC.
NEWTON
SETTLERS
MEADOW
100 ACRES
MAR. 1681-2
ROBERT
AUGUST
TURNER
1685
MARK
NEWBY
350 ACRES
MAR. 1682-1683
HARD ARNOLD
ACRES
HADDON AVE.
COOPER CREEK OR RIVER
NEWTON
SETTLERS
1600 ACRES
MAR. 10, 1681-2
ROBERT TURNER
500 ACRES
SUB-DIVIDER
BROWNING ROAD
CHERRY RUN
MARLTON PIKE
COVE
HORSE RD.
SORREL
ROAD
COOPER LANDING ROAD.

DELAWARE
GLOUCESTER 1677
BROADWAY
NEWTON CREEK
JERSEY AVE
MARKET ST.
HIGHWAY
KING'S
OLD KINGS HIGHWAY 1747
LITTLE TIMBER CREEK
BIG TIMBER CREEK
CROWN POINT RD.
WOODBURY RD.
GLASSBORO ROAD
NORTH BR.
SOUTH BR.
MIDDLE BR.
THOMAS SHARP
MARK NEWBY
NEWTON MEETING 1681
THOS. C.
1747
WILLIAM BATES 250 ACRES APRIL 1685
ROBERT TURNER 500 ACRES AUG. 1685
ATMORE'S DAM
1740
HENRY STACY 500 ACRES SEPT. 11, 1682
RICHARD MATTHEWS 500 ACRES MAR. 1683
SMITH SHOP
NORTH BR.
HIGHWAY
BRIDGE
MUNNS LANE
MILL
OLD BOONTONS MILL RD.
BUCKMANS RUN
UXBRIDGE
KRESSON ROAD
BERLIN CALDWELL ROAD
TINDALLS RUN ROAD
OLD SALEM
LOCATION
CUTHBERT RD.
OLD
WHITE HORSE PIKE
EGG HARBOR ROAD
WILLIAM ALBERTSON NICHOLSON 220 ACRES MAY 1682
THOMAS CARLTON 250 ACRES MAY 1685
FRANCIS COLLINS 450 ACRES OCT. 25, 1682
FRANCIS COLLINS 383 ACRES OCT. 1682 PART OF 500 AC.
KING
THOMAS SHARP
HARBOR ROAD
ROAD
BRIDGE
HORSE
CLEMENTS BRIDGE PIKE
WARWICK
COOPER CREEK
SOUTH BR.
ALBERTSONS MILL.
JOHN HAUCHMANS HOUSE 1700
BREACHS OR GLOVERS MILL.
SITE OF JOHN HILLMANS HOUSE 1701
(probable location)
BLACK CREEK
SANDY LANE
BEAVER BR.
ENGLANDS MILL
DAVIS ROAD
EVESHAM RD.
51
63
86
56
105
121
140
171
109
112
124
102
42
62